

MANITOBA: Filmon Under Fire • THE WAR: 'Cleansing' Kosovo

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

APRIL 19, 1999

Guide to



How to prepare for the millennium

What will work on Jan. 1, 2000
—and what will not

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A photograph showing the interior of a modern lounge or bar. Large floor-to-ceiling windows offer a panoramic view of a city skyline and distant mountains under a clear blue sky. The interior features contemporary decor, including dark wooden tables and chairs, and a warm, ambient lighting scheme.



THERE IS A FINE LINE BETWEEN BUSINESS
AND PLEASURE. CROSS IT.



Sheraton
HOTELS & RESORTS

Manuscript received at *Journal of Management Studies* 4 August 2004; accepted 12 November 2004.

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CANADA'S
WEEKLY
NEWSMAGAZINE

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An ex-employee opens fire at an Ottawa bus company garage, killing four before turning his hunting rifle on himself. Holland's children of the liberation search for their Canadian rescuers in Cuba.

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[illegible]

ROBBIE
Communications
Sales Executive
Available

COVER

Guide to Y2K

34 Programmers are racing to rid computers of the so-called year 2000 computer bug. Canada seems in better shape than other nations, but if there are crashes, the Canadian Forces are at the ready. Trouble is, army systems are among those still being fixed. McLean's looks in who is ready and who is not.



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As NATO's air assault on Serb positions continued, the UN abruptly called off plans to evacuate thousands of displaced Kosovars to safe havens, including Canada.

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Filmon under fire

Premier Gary Filmon has
 faced adversity before.
 But with his Manitoba
 Tories reeling from a vote-
 rigging scandal, can the
 scrapper from Winnipeg's
 north end reverse the
 party's fortunes? **By David**

From The Managing Editor

Searching for a way out



That mix do not learn very much from the lessons of history is the most important of all the lessons that history has to teach.

—Ulton Hasley

Welcome to Vietnam—oops, sorry Yugoslavia. Welcome to what they are calling the “no-win war.” It’s a no-win war for the U.S.-led NATO partnership, which, notwithstanding the lessons of Vietnam, and, for that matter, Iraq, went to war against Slobodan Milosevic in the misap-

prehension that it is possible to bomb a proud people into submission. It’s a no-win for the people of Yugoslavia as the infrastructure of their country is blown away by NATO bombs and missiles. It’s a no-win for Yugoslav president Milosevic himself; probably the best he can hope for is personal survival. And it is certainly a no-win war for the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo who have been brutalized, murdered and driven by the hundreds of thousands into refugee camps across the Balkans.

Defence Minister Art Eggleton may have jumped the gun last week when he announced Canada was looking into the option of using ground forces, but he was surely giving public voice to what everyone in NATO was thinking. And what senior Canadians have come to suggest may be inevitable. As opinion polls on the weekend reported that a majority of Canadians support the use of combat troops in Yugoslavia (how well that support would hold up if Canadian soldiers started coming home in body bags is another proposition).

Editor-in-Chief Robert Lewis is on vacation.



Refugee Albanian Razalia, 2, her parents were killed

Coverage of the Yugoslav war began on page 24, later viewing Kosovo refugees in Albania. McCain's correspondent Bruce Wallace, seconded from his regular duty as Ottawa bureau chief, describes how the Serbs accomplished the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo. London-based Barry Guss, reporting from Macedonia, debuts into the history of the Albanian-speaking people to explain how the spectre of a “Greater Albania” spreads fear throughout the region. In Washington, Bureau Chief Andrew Phillips analyzes the hardline anti-Milosevic policy of the Clinton administration by reconstructing the experience of little Madeline Kurbel who fled with her family from Prague in 1939, just ahead of Hitler's Nazis. Madeline Kurbel, of course, grew up to be Madeleine Albright, Bill Clinton's secretary of state. And Ottawa Correspondent John Geddes tracks the concerns of the Clinton government—and the disappointment in the capital when the refugee crisis was abruptly cancelled.

This week, Parliament finally gets to debate the war, while NATO leaders struggle to decide what to do. Their hopes for a “bloodless ceasefire” dashed, they know armed forces are probably inevitable, sooner rather than later. But a land war would not only be bloody and long—U.S. politicians are talking about a 10-year occupation—it could exacerbate a military confrontation with Russia. A “no-win war,” indeed.

Jeffrey Hume

Newsroom Notes:

Getting ready for New Year's

This week's cover story on the Year 2000 computer bug addresses questions on people's minds everywhere. What is going to happen at midnight on New Year's? Will transportation and other public services carry on or break down? Which countries and businesses are ready for 2000? Which are still vulnerable to the Y2K bug? The 11-page Guide to Y2K is not a story about tech-



Caragata (centre) with (from left) Smith, Oh, Sahasrab, Treble, covering the Y2K bug

nology, but an illustration of just how complex the world has become, says Senior Writer Warren Caragata, who led the coverage team. “Fears about Y2K failures are really a reflection of our fears about a world in which computers control the buildings we live and work in, monitor our bank accounts, handle our telephone calls.”

Caragata and Associate Editor Susan Oe conducted more than 100 interviews and plowed through several feet of documents. The package was supervised and edited by Assistant Managing Editor Gwen Smith, designed by Associate Art Director Gwladys Salas and researched by Researcher-Reporter Patricia Treble.

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THE MAIL

Old game, new rules

Your article about teen gaining power in today's consumer world raised many intriguing and well-defined points. But it failed to address the more important issue of the advertising industry's lack of morals and how that has caused this age of over-consumption. As a Generation Yer myself, I know the infamous brand names and image have on my peers and me. However, we're up against multimillion-dollar corporations hungry for every cent they can suck out of us and our parents. It is a constant battle, one where we continue to lose.

1. Many of us live on our own, or are saving up for school. As a result, we don't spend our money on designer clothes.

2. Most of us can't stand talentless bubblegum bands like the Spice Girls or The Pussycats.

3. Most of us are globally aware of the day that teenage lecherous like Leonardo DiCaprio and Damon's Creek star James Van Der Beek become has-beens having late-night talk-shows.

This list could continue forever. If you ever do a story about the Echo Generation again, could you please call its older members name things like, like the First Generation or De-Generation X?

Chris Jones
Winnipeg

The article about teens gaining power in today's consumer world raised many intriguing and well-defined points. But it failed to address the more important issue of the advertising industry's lack of morals and how that has caused this age of over-consumption. As a Generation Yer myself, I know the infamous brand names and image have on my peers and me. However, we're up against multimillion-dollar corporations hungry for every cent they can suck out of us and our parents. It is a constant battle, one where we continue to lose.

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now for further education, in order to avoid enormous debt-laden later and be truly independent and free.

Wendy Gagnon,
Chapman, head of government
St. Mary's College,
Calgary

In the article "Goodbye, girlfriend," girls are described as having "male psyches" (a term rarely used to describe boys of this age) by psychologist Mary Pipher. As girls' bodies mature earlier and they are forced to grow up faster, perhaps it is time for society to give the women of tomorrow more credit today. These girls may surprise you with their maturity, intelligence and, yes, even their strong psyches.

Timothy Tremblay,
Riverview

Watching *Damon's Creek*, wearing makeup and dressing over celebrities hardly proves maturity. Girls have not surpassed the consumer industry by their early womanhood; in fact, it is the contrary. Advertisers have widened their market to destroy whatever bits of childhood pretenses have left in them. Having been there no less than three years ago, I clearly remember the giggling of friends in response to words like "nipple." At the same time, they watched shows like *Friends* and *Bevery Hills 90210* and were

Amanda Carl,
Gatineau, QC

While Canadian universities and colleges agonize over setting fair tuition fee schedules, the average teen spends \$500 a month on designer-label clothes, cosmetics, CDs, body-piercing, etc? I would suggest that they save some of this disposable income



Microphone in
Philadelphia: her
night's luck strikes

and readers of magazines such as *Seventeen*. They loved clothes and had a different crush every week. They were losing their connections with a childhood of rolling in the dirt and having boys as best friends, not boyfriends. Unless you can say that exposure to advertising by opening a magazine or turning on the TV is their limit, it's not they who did it to themselves.

Elizabeth Curry,
Windsor, Ont.

Bared or barren?

Unlike Alanis Morissette, I have never had the "natives" to bare my soul's cupboard to an audience of thousands ("Reinventing Alanis," *Cover*, March 30). But you have to examine what's being bared: Morissette's interior insights just don't have the stardom. For a contemporary voice, why not try Michael Douvan's *Waiting for the Tide?* That captures the

mood of financial terror, lost loves and broken spiritualities: the lot of today's Lost Tribes who can't afford to wait to India when we feel like it.

A. J. Garbner,
South River, Ont.

If Joe Public would only stop listening to music with their eyes, this pop diva hype ("The season of the diva") would suddenly fall into perspective.

Danny McElrath,
Toronto

Speculation levy

It is remarkably good news that Canada's House of Commons has voted to lead the way in the interna-

tional adoption of a levy on currency speculation, which will both stabilize economies and generate revenue for global poverty reduction and other vital work. A speculation tax to help the poor? The Road Ahead, March 23. This initiative could easily surpass Canada's success with the land mine ban initiative. Now, that's a million-dollar project worth getting excited about.

Steve Selman,
Victoria

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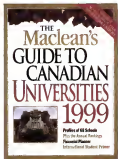
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WHAT MATTERS TO CANADIANS

Maclean's
1999
ATTENTION! MACLEAN'S GUIDES ARE
Selections from Maclean's magazine in one place

Backstage



Anthony Wilson-Smith

Why Canadian eyes matter

In the late days of the Cold War this passed for humor in Moscow's foreign community. A hard-bitten journalist was assigned to teach a newcomer how to report on the Soviet Union. Each time an event happened, the rookie and veteran wrote stories, and compared results. One day, the Kremlin issued a denunciation of the United States, referring to "the exploitative capitalist puppets and their efforts at world domination." The shocked rookie tapped to his desk and wrote a story headlined "Soviet powers in a state of war!" The vet rose, flinched, and produced his own headline: "New warship from Kremlin." "How could you say that?" snapped the rookie. "See," responded his senior, "it's the first time in two decades the Kremlin has added 'superlatives' lacking meaning."

That may not cause too many guffaws now, but it speaks to a crucial quality in international reporting: context. It was always easy for foreign residents to spit invectives to the then Soviet Union; they were appalled by the brutality, the residents with their steel teeth and cardboard-teethed suits, and the sense they were in a Russia novel brought to life. But the older lads—some of whom had been there for decades—disagreed. Moscow under Mikhail Gorbachev was different, because they'd already lived through hell.

Truth means different things to different people. A reporter covering war for the first time isn't wrong to be horrified by a dead body—but it's no surprise that a colleague who has seen hundreds of previous deaths missees. The reporter's alchemy that produces the right mix of passion and perspective is what makes a great correspondent.

In general, Canadians don't leave Canada much, for hot-transfer reasons. Outside North America, it costs a minimum \$250,000 annually (not including salaries) to operate a news bureau. For interview, add a producer, camera operator and satellite transmission costs, and the budget can easily hit \$5 million. And foreign coverage keeps the socks off people, as evidenced by revolution ratings or sales for discussion or magazine covers with foreign themes. Many news organizations prefer cheaper means of coverage, such as using American network or wire-service reports.

The exception is armed conflict, such as the Gulf War in 1991—and, now, the fighting in Yugoslavia. Suddenly, the public pays attention, and most major Canadian media outlets rush reporters to the scene. (Maclean's has two staff correspondents covering the present conflict.) The result is snapshots of war as seen by veterans and filmmakers, in places ranging from refugee lanes into Macedonia to the bombed capital of Belgrade to NATO air bases in Italy that are launch pads for air strikes.

That diversity is crucial, because nothing is as black-and-white as official sources make it seem. The present British language

from Washington recalls similar rhetoric during the Gulf War. The White House strategy—starring in Ottawa—is to restrict information as much as possible while denouncing the enemy. (And if Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic are so evil, why did the West deal unapologetically with each for so long?) This time, buoyed by their last experience, the Western media is less willing to accept caricatures, unsubstantiated claims of military offensives at face value. And this brings the 1990s, if it's possible to get propaganda from both sides. Last week, CTV carried an interview with the Serbian paramilitary leader known as Arkan, who is believed responsible for many atrocities. Other Serbs have made the first cyberwar, dogging on-line sites of at least 10,000 Internet users (including Maclean's) with emotional messages calling for an end to the bombing.

Against the clamor and competing claims, the need for news from familiar sources with reasonable reliability is essential. Despite limited exposure, Canadians have a good track record abroad. Moscow-based, multi-lingual Matthew Fisher of the *Sun* newspaper chain may be the world's most-travelled correspondent, straddling continents on a continual chase of *The Hot Story*. And Canadians have uncovered some of the biggest scoops in American journalism. On CBS in the 1960s, Merley Slater

showed U.S. troops using Zippo lighters to torch Vietnamese huts. In 1991, Bob McGowan, then at CBS, barged through the front and arrived in Kuwait City ahead of American troops at the end of the Gulf War. John Burns of the *New York Times* has simply been everywhere and done everything. Recently, Paul Wilson, a Pulitzer-prize winning on-Twenty-Six reporter now with *The Los Angeles Times*, has been the lone English language reporter in Pristina, Kosovo, the focal point of conflict. How he managed that won't be clear until the conflict ends—and it may bring him his second Pulitzer.

That's not to suggest Canadian reporters are better than Americans. But a Canadian passport opens areas that Americans, unless Americans or Brits, see our role in the world as spectators, not solid actors. That leaves a temptation for a reporter on foreign assignment to assert a position, or take a side. That's a key difference between reporters and politicians. Jean Chrétien, faced with asking the lives of Canadian soldiers, most well-heeled by media the reasons for doing so are clear: he cannot afford to appear uncertain. Set to people who read front-page reports in *The Globe* and *Star*, *Norfolk Post*, *Sun*, *Northern* or *Sun* pages, or watch TV news, Yugoslavia seems a confusing place in which nothing is clear, danger is everywhere, all attitudes are suspect and innocent people die in great numbers. As they say in *The X-Files*, the truth is out there—but we don't all find it in the same places.

Opening

NOTES

Edited by JIMMY JOHNSON

Who busted the Quebec singer?

The bridge joined at Montreal coordinates crossing a bridge into downtown, coast-to-coast and down and, reportedly, a couple of leader-borders. And no wonder "Look me straight in the eyes," was the blunt message blazed down one side of the night-march by 1-les advertisement. And next to it was the striking image of a couple who stood close together in a slumped, slumped embrace, that drew attention to her simple blouse. The billboard went up on March 20 to promote Quebec's debut album, *Ajaye* last (After all, however, a week later someone had torn it out. No arrests have been made, but officials with the billboard company Patrice Quebec Inc. said they will call to claim responsibility and warn that the company will sue anyone who is caught by the vandals. "They've stolen my right to freedom of expression," says the 22-year-old Quebec. "I want to express myself the way I feel like it

In any event, the incident has raised Toupin's profile considerably. Her album has already produced two hit singles and the all's-wending



Source: sentence removed for image and her 'right to freedom of expression'

was intended to promote a third song, *Don't dare in your (Right in the Eye)*. If nothing else, it has led to a huge increase in traffic at the Internet Web site operated by Toopin's record company, Tanco Musique. The site recorded one million hits in the 10 days following the billboard vandalism, compared with the usual 6,000, says Tanco publicist Claude Guillet. "For sure," she adds, "the fact that Marc-Aurèle's name is on everyone's lips, this is a success."

CAPITAL CONFIDENTIAL

It was supposed to be a simple dinner date at Edmonton's trendy River City Grill, but things went sour before the appointed day arrived. Last November, oil company general manager Sean Freeland plunked down \$800 at a charity

action for the privilege of a meal and drinks with federal Justice Minister Anne McLellan. He could also invite two guests and, ideally, says Forcstall, 38, he planned to bring his grand parents, who live in Peace River, 485 km northwest of Edmonton. But shortly before the March 30 dinner date, they decided the jour-



McCluskey says she's not
going to dinner after all.

McLellan, who has previously participated in such fund-raising dinners, quietly cancelled. She told Maclean's that it was

“slightly inappropriate” in turn “is charitable and social event” into an interview or consultation with a lobby group. She receives hundreds of requests for meetings, she says, and in the interest of fairness, organizations like the firemen association and media outlets must go through her staff, like everyone else. McEllean did offer to meet with Tomlinson after the dinner debate. But Tomlinson says her insistence on a one-hour time limit made the gesture meaningless. He needs at least four hours, he says, to do the same old lecture.

Freedland says the whole incident taught him "completely off guard." An ardent hunter and gun collector, he says he only shot Tomlin

son to go along as a way of helping him make his arguments in favor of changing the gun law. Although Freshland has been offered a refund, he says he doesn't care about the money. What he really wants is for the senator to stick to the deal. "Let's get some dialogue going," he says. "This is what the Liberals see all about. I thought

EMPORIUM

For many Christians, spring is gardening season. While tastes may vary by region and climatic zone, horticultural experts say the best-selling annuals and perennials include:

Abstract

- Irregularly
- Pellicled
- Exoantherine
- Pinnate
- Megasporangia
- Strobili
- Lycopodium
- Psilophum
- Rhus
- Equisetum

Presentations

- Narwhals
- Seydell's
- Petrels
- Shearwater-Petrels
- Audubon's
- Cape Petrel
- Bleeding Heart
- Delphinus
- Herring Gull
- Jaegers

GOLDFARB POLL

When 1,400 Canadians were asked how they were coping with computer technology, nearly two-thirds said they get by reasonably well. Not surprisingly, the young do better than their elders. The numbers:


	Total Corals	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Intensively used	36	21	23	25	41	50	72
Relatively unused	64	79	77	75	59	50	28

David M. Levine
University of Illinois at Chicago

Foodborne Chemicals and Food Safety

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DOUBLE TAKE

Megan Follows

For many of her admirers, actor Megan Follows remains frozen in time. She is the red-headed, freckle-faced, boy-next-door Anne Shirley—13-year-old Marilla's orphaned niece—who takes photo-realistic control and frequently roams TV adaptations of *Anne of Green Gables* (1985) and *Anne of Avonlea* (1988) for her last appearance as a teenaged Anne. Follows has married, had two children and divorced. Now 31, she lives with actor Stuart Hughes and her two children, daughter Lily, 7, and son Russell, 4, in a fancy part of Hollywood called Hollywood. "You know, girls here," she says. "What keeps you grounded in L.A. is your friends and family situation. My kids are great for that."

While raising her family is her top priority, Follows has continued to pursue her acting career. In 1992, she starred in a standard size production of *Romeo and Juliet*, and, in 1996, she appeared in the acclaimed CBC drama *Under the Pine*. She has just finished filming



Follows staying with Anne Shirley (left) in '97



a takeoff of *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* in Montreal with her mother, actress Diana Greenblatt, for Fox Family Channel. The good news for Anne Follows will play Anne Shirley in a third nine-series, again produced by Toronto-based Sullivan Entertainment and scheduled to air on CBC later this year. "The storyline is completely made up," Follows says. "There has been a time-line change so that Anne is dealing with events around the First World War. Of course, the real Anne would have been in her 50s by then." If it seems that she can't escape this character—and many actors play her into her own hole—Follows isn't complaining. "Really, playing Anne is a gift. It is a fabulous role."

BURNING BRIGHT



Follows as Anne Shirley in *Under the Pine*.

POP MOVIES

Corrupt couple

A new thriller, *Goodbye Love*, starring Don Johnson, Patricia Arquette, Denzel Washington and Mary-Louise Parker as noir cops in Los Angeles professionals. These celebrities commit crimes and acts of deception that are investigated by hard-boiled detective Rita Ponzetto (Ellen DeGeneres).

Top movies in Canada
boxed according to
box office receipts
during the seven days
that ended on April 8
on weekends
numbers of screens/
weeks showing

1. <i>The Matrix</i> (PG-13)	54,130,360
2. <i>10 Things I Hate About You</i> (PG-13)	23,264,366
3. <i>The Hot Chick</i> (PG-13)	20,812,822
4. <i>House of Wax</i> (PG-13)	17,926,600
5. <i>Amélie</i> (PG)	17,729,349
6. <i>Elvis</i> (PG-13)	15,494,459
7. <i>10th in Command</i> (PG-13)	13,844,769
8. <i>Shrek</i> (PG)	13,731,730
9. <i>The Hot Chick</i> (PG-13)	13,339,469
10. <i>Good Will Hunting</i> (PG-13)	13,339,469

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *Slip* by David Shields
2. *The Testament* by John Grisham
3. *Wish You Were Here* by James Van Der Beek
4. *The Love of a Good Woman* by Alice LaPlante
5. *Home from the War* by John Grisham
6. *Be Good* by David Shields
7. *The President's Man* by John Grisham
8. *Love's Labor's Lost* by John Grisham
9. *Home from the War* by John Grisham
10. *The Spirit* by David Shields

NONFICTION

1. *Slip* by David Shields
2. *The Testament* by John Grisham
3. *Wish You Were Here* by James Van Der Beek
4. *The Love of a Good Woman* by Alice LaPlante
5. *Home from the War* by John Grisham
6. *Be Good* by David Shields
7. *The President's Man* by John Grisham
8. *Love's Labor's Lost* by John Grisham
9. *Home from the War* by John Grisham
10. *The Spirit* by David Shields

A light look at the millennium

For those suffering and all-century angst, cartoonist Terry Mosher, also known as Aslan, and filmmaker/producer Josh Fried offer some levity in 2000 *Reasons to Hate the Millennium*. A 21st Century Survival Guide (Doubleday Canada). It contains essays and cartoons from 40 top Canadian humorists and social commentators.



Passages

DIED: Renowned heart surgeon and former senator Paul David, 73, in Montreal, of a brain hemorrhage. He performed the first Canadian heart transplant in 1968



and in 1980 helped perform the first balloon angioplasty to relieve a clogged artery. David was appointed to the Senate in 1985, following his father and grandfather, who also served in the upper chamber.

RESIGNED: Jean Riley, 53, as chairman of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa during Riley's tenure, which began in 1995, controversy erupted over a \$1-million donation from Ottawa Senators star Alexei Yashin, who later withdrew the gift.

RECOVERING: Ross Angeli, 55, husband and manager of pop star Celine Dion, from skin cancer surgery to the right side of his neck, in Montreal. Dion has cancelled all appearances for at least a month.

RELEASED: Pascal Hudon, 20, of Montreal, from a Mexican prison where he had been held since last September for allegedly collecting artifacts from a Mayan war.

DIED: Pitcher Early Wynn, 79, a 300-game winner and Hall of Famer, of complications from a stroke in Venice, Fla. After retiring, Wynn was a colour commentator for Toronto Blue Jays broadcasts for five seasons, starting in 1977.

DIED: Frank McGee, 78, of cancer, in Toronto. The onetime newspaper columnist and TV personality served for six years as a Progressive Conservative MP under John Diefenbaker and in 1957 won by the largest majority ever recorded a federal Tory.

DIED: Ruth Redmond, 96, in Niagara Falls, Ont. The longtime history teacher used her own savings to acquire and preserve from development six properties where the Battle of Lady's Lane was fought during the War of 1812.

ELECTED: Michigan's columnist Alan Brinkema and National Post Toronto Columnist Black to the Canadian House of Commons. An induction ceremony will be held on May 10 in Toronto.



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THE FIGHT OF HIS LIFE

BY BRIAN BERGMAN

With his rimless glasses, buttoned-down appearance and unapproachable manner, Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon bears no seeming resemblance to Superman's alter ego, Clark Kent. And according to those who know him, beneath the calm exterior of Canada's longest-serving current premier beats the heart of a deeply competitive street fighter. Raised in Winnipeg's gritty north end, the son of eastern European immigrants, Filmon doggedly strove for achievement success, first as an engineer, then as a small-business man and finally as a politician. "He likes to win and he loves to be the best," says University of Manitoba political scientist Paul Thomas, who also grew up in the north end and was once Filmon's fraternity brother—though the friendship has since cooled. "When challenged, he fights back."

These instincts were on display last week as members of the Manitoba legislature convened for their spring sitting—almost certainly the last session before a provincial election, which is expected within months. After a nine-month hiatus, the sitting gave opposition members their first chance to grill the 56-year-old Filmon about the findings of a commission of inquiry into the province's so-called vote-rigging scandal. The inquiry's report, released on March 29, confirmed that several senior provincial Conservative cabinet ministers, including the premier's own former chief of staff, had conspired to recruit and fund independent, proxy candidates to drive Manitoba out of the 1995 provincial election in an attempt to bleed off votes from the NDP. The move: Tories later engaged in a coverup of their actions. When NDP house leader Steve Ashton had weakened the province to confirm his own role in the scheme, Filmon's key response blurted at a press briefing for a scrupulous: By making allegations for which he had no proof, he'd lost Filmon. "He doesn't see not only his lack of courage, but perhaps his lack of integrity."

In fact, in his responses both inside and outside the legislature, Filmon appeared to have a three-word message for his critics: get over it. Repeatedly, he cited one sentence from the 64-page inquiry report written by former Manitoba chief justice Alfred McKeen: "Premier Gary Filmon testified that he was not aware of the plot or the coverup and I find his evidence to be credible." "If you repeat the refrain during an interview with Maclean's last Friday at his second-floor legislative office: 'I think most people believe it's a case in name only,' he said. "Every matter that should be investigated has been. Any



The premier: a vote-rigging scandal and a provincial election on the horizon

thing further than that is just going to be political grandstanding."

But it may not be that easy for Filmon to put the scandal behind him. A Probe Research Inc. public opinion poll of residents in Winnipeg—where over two-thirds of Manitobans reside—conducted last month on behalf of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, showed that only 56 per cent of respondents did not believe Filmon was telling the truth when he said he was kept in the dark about the vote-rigging scheme. Skepticism was rampant even among the Filmon faithful: 34 per cent of Tory supporters surveyed said they, too, doubted the premier's word.

That apparent credibility gap comes at a time when Filmon is in a conflict with his longtime adversary, NDP Opposition leader Gary Doer. The *Free Press* poll put the NDP in the lead within Winnipeg with 38 per cent support among decided voters, compared with 20 per cent for the Tories and 29 per cent for the Liberals. A separate poll conducted last month by COMFAS for the *National Post* showed that, nonetheless, Filmon and Doer were in a dead heat, with the Tories enjoying 40 per cent support among decided voters, the NDP 40 per cent and the Liberals 18 per cent.

The NDP hopes to capitalize on Filmon's recent woes by tying public anger over the vote-rigging scandal to other areas where the government is sometimes found wanting. Is the premise to be



Premier at the legislature: a dispute with the NDP

first question of the spring sitting, Doer—who has lost three successive elections to Filmon—quoted one of the most memorable passages from the Moynihan report. Recalling the testimony of the high-profile Tories who perpetrated the vote-rigging effort, the retired jurist wrote that "in all my years on the bench I never encountered as many liars in one proceeding as I did during this inquiry." Doer kept insisting that state must to demand Filmon resign for his "broken promises" regarding improved health-care funding. Earlier in the day, Doer had told Maclean's that, for the vote-rigging affair to have legs, "it has to connect with the feelings people have that they were also deceived on other vital issues. The biggest scandal in the one that affects their neighbors and their own families—and that's health care."

With an election imminent, Macdonald's opposition parties split blood—and for good reason. After 11 years of leading an effective, if at times steel, government, Filmon is suddenly vulnerable on what had previously been considered one of his political strengths: personal trustworthiness. "My sense is that he is cornered and is off-balance," says University of Winnipeg political scientist Alan Mills. "And, for the first time in his political life, he doesn't get to write the script."

For Gary Albert Filmon, political success came early—but never easily. After a brief stint on a Winnipeg city council, Filmon was first elected to the legislature in 1979. Four years later, at the age of 40, he took over the leadership of a fractious Conservative party. Filmon brought off challenges from the party's right wing, moving the Tories towards the political centre and broadening the party's support beyond its rural base. After former NDP premier Howard Pawley narrowly resigned in 1986, Filmon led the Tories to a minority government. But even at that, he was upstaged by the

mercenary Sharon Carstairs, who had brought her Liberal party from obscurity to within striking distance of power.

Filmon first displayed the unwavering resolve that lurks behind his placid gaze in the spring of 1990, when he resisted rallying the March Lake accord—despite Brian Mulroney's best threats and blackmails. While Filmon ultimately signed the deal, he showed nerve leader and M.L.A. Elijah Harper to check the demands of the accord by stalling debate in the Manitoba legislature beyond the national deadline. Filmon's actions earned raves at home and, two months later, he called an election in which he won a slim three-seat majority. In 1993, he won a second majority mandate, resulting in the current legislature standing 30 seats for the Tories, 23 for the NDP and three for the Liberals.

Throughout his years in power, Filmon has pursued a cautious, fiscally conservative agenda. He retorted in spending in key areas such as health and education, privatised Crown corporations and reduced taxes modestly. In 1993, his government produced Manitoba's first balanced budget since 1973, it has been moving to the black ever since. Filmon's Tories also passed a law requiring the government to balance its books every year and another making it impossible to introduce significant tax increases without first holding a province-wide referendum.

While Filmon's initiatives reflected what was going on in several other provinces, he took the steps with none of the haste exhibited by Alberta's Ralph Klein, New Brunswick's Frank McKenna and Ontario's Mike Harris. For that reason, perhaps, there was never talk of a "Filmon Revolution"—and the premier sometimes growled that he did not get the credit nationally that he deserved. Political scientist Thomas recognizes how on several occasions, both publicly and privately, Filmon has complained about all the kudos McKenna

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CANADA

received for running a faculty tight ship at McGill's law school. "Filion had the absolute lion on McKenna and the fact he had this publicity machine that made him look like some superhero in politics," says Thomas. "Filion hates that."

Now, there is publicity—the swiftness kind. Filion was prodded into calling a public inquiry into the vote-rigging scandal after revelations emerged last summer about how some members of his inner circle had hatched a plot during the 1995 election campaign to backroll independent native candidates in three ridings where the NDP enjoyed strong support among aboriginals (the plan backfired miserably, as the three target candidates garnered less than two per cent of the vote and the NDP won all three ridings). During the inquiry, it was revealed that Tamas Sokolyk, the premier's chief of staff and Tory campaign manager for the 1995 election, helped induce Darryl Sutherland, a native welfare recipient, to run in the Brampton riding through, among other things, the offer of \$10,000 in cash and the free use of a car. The inquiry found that Sokolyk was aided in this effort by Allan Afilon, the Conservative campaign manager in Inverdale, and Roland (Cubby) Barrett, a Tory businessman.

Sokolyk—who resigned as chief of staff last summer, citing personal reasons—admitted to diverting Tory party funds to two other native candidates. The three names also received personal cheques from Robert Koornick and Arni Thorsen, both prominent businessmen, former Tory fundraisers and personal friends of Filion's. Sokolyk told the inquiry that he later retracted the help of the two men, secretary of the Treasury Board and Manitoba's second-highest-ranking civil servant, in covering up the vote-rigging plot by replacing monies diverted from the Tory campaign fund. In his report, Martin concluded that Reason, who abruptly retired in December, was part of the cover-up.

In his own testimony before the inquiry in November, Filion forcefully denied any prior knowledge of the vote-rigging scheme—a claim Martin accepted as credible. But over time, the premier has lost on charge-control mode. Before the current sitting of the legislature, Filion had twice apologized (during speeches to the Tory faithful for the unethical behaviour of some of his closest associates and friends. Last week, he rose in the legislature to again say he was sorry—this time for "inaccurate" statements he had made last summer in response to opposition allegations about the vote-rigging plot. Then, on Thursday—two days after 500 native protesters stormed the legislature and were sent by riot police without proper apology—Filion issued yet another apology for the 1995 election scheme while addressing a meeting of the



Down the opposition sees its political blood

Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs in Winnipeg. "That apology," he said, "to you and to all those you represent, is alien-compensating and unapologetic."

Such public contrition is out of character for the premier, says the University of Winnipeg's Mills. "In the past, his response to criticism was to become petulant, and sometimes angry," adds Mills. "He's eating a lot of humble pie these days."

It is unlikely that Filion will remain on the defensive for long. A provincial budget, to be tabled later this month, will set out the Tory agenda for the election that Filion has promised to call this year. In addition to touting the fiscal health of the province—including strong economic growth and the country's lowest unemployment rate—the budget is widely expected to include increased spending for health and education as well as tax cuts. While he wasn't logging his hand last week, Filion told Manitobans that reducing taxes remains a priority. "We don't just compete these days with Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan," he said. "We compete for investment and jobs with North Dakota, Minnesota and across beyond."

Whether that is enough to erase the lingering stain of scandal remains to be seen. In any event, recent polls suggest that the election—which most pundits now predict will be in the fall rather than the spring—promises to be a bitterly contested affair which could rely heavily on a majority government for either the Tories or the NDP. As always, though, the ball lies on the opposition side who make good is ready for a fight. "I've had challenges before," says Filion. "I'm happy to say I've overcome them and I'm prepared to do it one more time." □

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DEATH IN OTTAWA

The capital is shocked by a massacre that leaves five dead

BY BRENDA BRANSWELL

Like many of his colleagues at Ottawa-Carlton's public transit company, Grief Harrison wore his grief openly. The red-rimmed eyes welled with tears during a coffee break as Harrison—pale, unable to sleep for more than a few hours a night—replied. Here Lebrun and his bloody message through an OC Transpo building. Lebrun, a former employee and budding entrepreneur when Harrison murdered as "very clever, very nice," pulled into a garage at the sprawling complex with a high-powered rifle at 3:30 p.m. on April 6. Some later, Harrison heard an announcement over the public-address system that someone had been shot. "I thought it was a joke, everybody did," said Harrison, an auto-body repairman. Another arrest attempt dangled that night. Harrison finished with terrified co-workers in a garage while Lebrun gunned down employees in the nearby building. Within a half hour, he killed four employees and wounded another man before fleeing. "I still don't believe it happened," said Harrison. "You just don't think that you'll see this in your lifetime."

That scene of disbelief swept over OC Transpo employees and Ottawa-area residents alike. Transit routes had until hours last week and others deserts their conductors. Ottawa let down outside OC Transpo's headquarters. And police shifted from information to figure out what happened. Lebrun, a tall, lanky 40-year-old bachelor with a stubble to show up at his former workplace with a Remington 760 30-06 rifle—a slightly modified version of the weapon that James Earl Ray used to kill civil rights crusader Martin Luther King in 1968—and his pockets stuffed with ammunition. "It's Judgment Day," he shouted when he arrived. "This thing is bad now—get out!" But judges for his Lebrun's mother offered one disturbing explanation: lawsuits by co-workers prompted, among other things, by her son's status drove him to seek revenge.

Lebrun's victims, all long-serving OC Transpo employees, were shopper Brian Gray, 36, store clerk Clint Davidson, 32, and mechanics Harry Schoenmakers, 44, and David Lemay, 45. (Another employee who was shot in the side was released from hospital on Wednesday. But why those well-known employees



Schoenmakers' girlfriend, Foulkes d'Erno, and brother sat at his funeral, disbelief among colleagues

were targeted not remains a mystery. "These guys were the salt of the earth," said Ouse Morris, a veteran employee on disability leave. "Nobody hated those guys. That's why I can't understand why this happened." In his suicide note, discovered by his parents in their home in Orleans, an eastern suburb of Ottawa, just as police failed to tell them of the tragedy, Lebrun mentioned four co-workers he had problems with and three that he liked. But none of his victims' names were on the list. And as he drove through the building during his rampage, Lebrun, who quit his job as an audit clerk in January after 13 years with the company, encountered more than a dozen people—but opted to shoot only some. "It's very curious as to why he selected certain individuals to shoot and permitted certain people to live," said Ottawa-Carlton regional police Supt. Ian Davidson. "He could easily have killed many more people."

Police came across further proof of that chilling list when they discovered Lebrun's body about a shop area—and found 36 more signs of ammunition in his pockets. They believe Lebrun singly set out of targets as a quick think

ing employee used the public-address system to warn people to leave the building. Apparently, Lebrun opted to burn down the building, but the supervisor system doused the two fires he set. Lebrun's mother believes that lawsuits by co-workers about her son's speech impediment sent him over the edge. "He said a group of people were harassing him—not only one person but a group of people," Jeanette Lebrun told The Ottawa Citizen. "That's why he went there—to kill the people who harassed him." But Lebrun had a history of problems with co-workers. The trouble may have started in 1986, when Ouse endured a tense transit strike and Lebrun, at the advice of doctors, took sick leave rather than join his colleagues on the picket line. After the strike, sources say, Lebrun's fellow employees started to harass him.

In 1997, Lebrun came to blows with one who teased him about his stature. Subsequently fired because of the fight, he was rehired in a month after his union went to bat for him (as one of the conditions for getting his job back, Lebrun had to agree to take anger management counselling). Lebrun also complained about



In the scene at OC Transpo: Lebrun's identity card (below), a suicide note, a hunting rifle and trunks from fellow employees

the way two colleagues were treating him to Al Loney, chairman of Ottawa-Carlton's transit commission, during a brief encounter last year. Loney says Lebrun didn't provide details. He seemed calm, didn't want him to intervene and planned to complain to a supervisor, added Loney.

The past few years have been turbulent ones at OC Transpo. A consultant's review of operations last year painted an unflattering picture of the company with problems in morale and poor management. "Quite apart from what's alleged or otherwise with Mr. Lebrun's situation, we know we've had a very unhappy work environment for a long time," Loney told Maclean's. (The company has recently undertaken changes, such as management shuffles.) In the mechanics department, for example, where Lebrun got into a fight, Loney says minor altercations "were not at all unusual" in the past.

Whatever his problems with co-workers, Lebrun was described by former colleagues as quiet and shy. He drove a bus for part of his 13-year career at OC Transpo but then shifted to three other jobs—each involving less contact with people—as his union tried to accommodate his complaints about harassment. He quit in January, even though management was pleased with his performance as an audit clerk. After a trip to British Columbia in March, apparently to look for work, Lebrun began heading back towards Ottawa, making a side trip to

Las Vegas, Nev., before doing home last week with apparently no motive—leave—to mind.

Police now intend to obtain a psychological profile of Lebrun and investigate the allegations that he was harassed by some co-workers. At OC Transpo, meanwhile, connections met with many of the company's 3,000 non-union employees and transit officials planned on April 18 memorial service for Lebrun's four victims. In another show of solidarity, many buses across the

continent pulled over on their routes last Friday to observe a moment of silence. And in a moving tribute, Stacey Leroy, a Grade 13 student, wrote a poem in memory of her slain father, David, entitled "My Dad, My Friend, My Hero." The poem was read over the intercom at her high school. The last verse said: "So on my dad, my friend, my hero, please remember us/And some day send me in a letter please/But until that time/I'll live and breathe for you/and accomplish all of your dreams/Forever you, now and always."

Many transfixed employees who had during Lebrun's rampage covered themselves lucky last week and their grief. "There was no reason for it," Harrison said. "I really wish he would have talked to some body. He should have realized that nobody is against anybody." In the end, one man's anger left children without fathers, wives without husbands—and a community and company grappling with a senseless tragedy. □





Search Party: In her basement, Marjo van Tiesbeek keeps a record of her search for her biological father.

CANADA

Looking for fathers

BY ROBERT COLLINS

For the first 45 years of her life, Marjo van Tiesbeek also pointed out the differences between her two brothers, three sisters and herself. She was bashful and introspective, they were not. They, in varying degrees, resembled their father; she did not. Eight years ago she finally found out why he was so staid and why they were his half-brothers and sisters. Her biological father was a Canadian who helped liberate his native Holland during the Second World War.

Marjo, 53, now a widow and professional translator living in Eindhoven, near Antwerp, has been searching for him ever since. She is one of at least 1,500 Dutch children of Allied servicemen who left pregnant women behind them after the war. Thousands more may be in Belgium, France and Germany. Veterans' groups re-visiting the

region have been gently approached by middle-aged people bearing placards that read "Are you my father?" On continental Europe, only Holland has an organization, Vereniging Bevrijdingskinderen (Association of Liberation Children), founded in 1984 to help search, as Marjo puts it, "for pity in that enormous heap of remnants left of soldiers." Britain's ODNV—Our Dads Are Canadian—also helps do wartime offspring find ex-servicemen fathers.

When Allied armies fought their way through western Europe in 1944 and 1945, young women—like all the liberated people—were ecstatic and grateful. The liberators brought freedom, chocolate, cigarettes, soap and romance. They were mostly young, fit and good-looking—the uniform flattered the most ordinary man. Instant love affairs sprang up everywhere, heat-

tered by the bleak possibility that some of the men might die the next day.

For some troops fresh from Canada's first moves, it was a fantasy come true: easy sex with no responsibilities. For others it seemed like true love until they were posted home to reality. Some married their lovers, thousands did not. Some knew they had left pregnant women behind but merely considered the consequences or the heartache.

Marjo's mother was 19 when she met her Canadian at a dance in September, 1944. From what Marjo has been able to learn, he was "a decent boy from Montreal and a wonderful dancer" with dark brown wavy hair. Marjo's mother knew his Christmas name; his last name, which she never saw in writing, could be one of several variations. Often they met at her brother-in-law's bakery in Antwerp, where she worked. When she told

him she was pregnant, he denied the baby was his. Hurt and outraged, she refused to see him again. She left home to give birth in a clinic among strangers. In 1946 Holland, as in Canada, an unwed mother was derided as "loose woman." Later, she married a Netherlands man and had five more children, but vowed never to tell her firstborn the painful secret. When it came out, it did in 1991, the mother was furious, but it too truly gave Marjo the same details.

Soon, Marjo joined the association in April doors, which currently has 260 members, mostly aged 52 to 54, searching for biological fathers. Seventy per cent of the letters are to Canada. Canadian responses remained stationary in Holland for up to a year after the war ended; the rest are in Britain and the United States. The guests, associ-

ated about 850 Dutch liberation children, have steadily found their fathers. Catherine (Griet) Goozelaar of Sherbrooke began seeking hers when she was 12, sending fruitless letters to Canadian government agencies. She knew only that he was a "Smitty" Smith—hardly a hot date. Finally she struck gold on a 1952 trip to Ontario. Netherlands John Boers and his wife, Harriette, Canadian residents since 1967, overheard Goozelaar's children speaking Dutch to each other in a souvenir shop. When Tiny (Liesbeth) explained her quest, Boers, then working for a Guelph steel company, offered to help. In his spare time he began walking through city directories, phone books, archives, and restaurant reviews.

His dogged research paid off in 1990, he found "Smitty" in London, Ont. The veteran

and emotional 80-year-old remembers with him in a London shopping mall, arranged by a sympathetic Canadian uncle. A year later Smitty died. They reached his bedside in time to say goodbye. She kissed him, he squeezed her hand. "Now I can close my book," she says. For her mother, the book may never close. "She knew my father but only knew marriage, but she always loved that man, and still does," Tiny says. "She sleeps with his picture under her pillow."

Some meeting Goozelaar, Boers, now 65, has become someone of a super-skill. He has since tracked some 200 other liberation fathers and dreams about 30 more. He works in a new way, a bit frustrating. "I get a lot of letters," he says. He changes no lives, but the association and clients pay some of his expenses. "Some men take up finding after retirement," he says. "I take too—too for people."

Breuses two computers, a scanner, a Web page, Internet access and a database, a database of Canadian residents that served in western Holland, stacks of Canadian telephone books and more on CD-ROM, and rooms of lists from 1945-1946 newspapers reporting the names, residential numbers and ships of homecoming servicemen. He regularly visits Ottawa's National Archives in his spare time, mostly by bus. He studies obituaries and cemetery records. Once, he found a missing father's name among the next of kin in a death notice, and ultimately traced him with his Dutch daughter.

Then, as always, Boers served in child-reun until both parties were willing to meet. The never reveals names without consent. Veterans meet not weary about identification, leaving claims to their estates, he adds. "They have no inheritance rights." Anyway, says Marjo van Tiesbeek, "Finding one's biological parent is a matter of the heart, not of the pocket calculator."

A few fathers fully reject their liberation children. Others, when they find them, weep at over the initial shock, are warm and welcoming. "For one of the lucky ones," says Erik Mostert of Apeldoorn, who learned years ago that his father was Canadian. Dutch Hughes says: "My mother told me I was the result of a beautiful love." Derek Hughes left Halifax to look for his father, who he found in a park. He left all the money he had and could borrow. She helped to join him in Canada, but he met and married a Canadian girl. In 1985, Erik's friend lived in Surrey, B.C., through the RCMP (Hughes gave permission to release his address and readily acknowledged his paternity). Since then, they have met six times in a row. "I don't know," she shrugs, "I think, in at least three characteristics, many-coloured, lovebirds and big eyes. 'We met as friends and stayed friends,'" adds Hughes. "Happily, my mother was extremely good to him, will always be his father."

Even if the veteran has died, his liberation child sometimes gains an extended family. One Dutch woman, her father long deceased,

Hundreds of Dutch war babies are searching for their Canadian roots



At Dutch liberation conferences in 1995, Melly Fushes (right) queries a Canadian veteran.

tion numbers say, are not about revenge. The liberation children, none keeping such the generation before them, simply want to find their roots. "Why blame any man or woman for finding solace with each other in wartime?" asks van Tiesbeek. "They did not choose to have children. It just happened."

But, as the veterans age and die, she says those who may have left behind someone to come forward and not "deliberately ignore possible children who are desperately searching." In Canada, the searches are restricted by the Privacy Act, which forbids the exchange of personal information about the former servicemen without their permission. But Carol Wilson of ODNV in New Chester wishes governments would at least permit liberation children to determine, confidentially, whether the fathers passed on any hereditary illnesses.

had married after the war, had three Canadian daughters (two by his wife's first marriage) and was willing to meet Tiny—but his wife was dead and he had no children of his daughters. Wendy (Liesbeth) welcomed her new half-sister with a letter and a photo of their father. The Goozelaar's promptly flew to Canada to see her. The graphic board was quickly evident: on their first meeting, Wendy and they were identical blouses at their intimate like and white. Each loves to sing, dance and play the accordion. "Catherine looks just like my Dad and has his humor and a lot of his mannerisms," Wendy adds. The half-sisters now visit via transatlantic phone at least once or twice a month.

Sadly, wouldn't meet his Dutch daughter on that trip for fear of further embarrassing his wife. Finally, in 1994, they had a happy

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went to Calgary where his widow welcomed her gladly, arranged a lovely photo with the television crew and sent her home with gifts—including one for the mother, her late husband's wartime lover.

The Scholtes of Niagara knew never saw his father but got "close enough." He was about 7 when he discovered his true heritage, his Dutch grandfather skinned "Canadian's whore" as he mother during a quarrel. As an adult, Scholtes began life anew—for a Donald Cameron, Royal Canadian Artillery veteran, a regular in Hawaii—through the Canadian Embassy and the Red Cross. No luck. He wrote to every Canadian in the Hawaiian pleasure book. No response.

Finally, the rock-fabled Borne located Cameron's grave in Shady Creek, Ont., and a surviving daughter in Calgary. In 1989, Scholtes visited Calgary, Denver, Houston and Annapolis, Ont., where two half-brothers and two half-sisters greeted him warmly like son his father's grave. He learned that, although Cameron had a wife and three children in Canada during the war, he returned because he adopted his wife's pregnant woman in Holland. His wife ordered him out of the house but they patched up their marriage two years later. Scholtes, proud that his father, unlike many, owed up to his past, says, "I have a very good feeling about him."

Aud Marjo van Tienhoven: In 1988, she sent 100 letters of inquiry in English and French to Canadians with various spellings of her father's name. In October, a Quebec City man with the right name replied: he remembered the Auschwitz story. "I have no excitement," she recalls. "I did not sleep much that night." Shortly, she sent a photo of her mother and followed up with a phone call. The conversation was disappointing: a stroke had impaired the man's speech. Still, he suggested friendship and sent her the woman in his picture. Marjo was intrigued. She sent her own photo and birth date. There came his crash my reply by e-mail: "I have a hard time realizing how we can be related since I would have two years before you were born." "This could not be true," no Allied troops had even arrived in Holland by April, 1946. "Later, I realized it must have been the shock," she says of his apparent shock face. "Others of our association have had the same treatment; the men are shocked first and answer by denial. Afterwards, they get curious and finally are glad to have been found."

Now, she writes apprehensively while Borne discreetly pursues the investigation. Time, she knows, may be running out. "My worst nightmare," Marjo says, "is that I should die when I still don't know the man whose genes I carry, and pass on to my children." □

Canada NOTES

MILLENNIUM MILLIONS

Under the Canada Millennium Partnership Program, Ottawa will spend \$145 million on New 2000 celebrations across Canada, paying for up to a third of locally approved projects—including \$10 million towards a fund mosaic in Montreal and \$84,260 for a memorial-and-child statue in Sylvan Lake, Alta. Among other grants (\$2,850 to the Royal Canadian Legion for its plan to get all of Canada to observe a two-minute silence on Remembrance Day and \$5,000 to students in Scarborough, Ont., to sew ball caps and release them). Some \$60 million remains to be allocated.

A BAD RAP

Judiciary critics vastly exaggerate the Supreme Court of Canada's reputation for overlooking legislation, according to an Osgoode Hall Law School study. The study analyzed 75 cases from 1964 to 1996 involving laws purportedly at odds with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and found that the top court struck down only 12 (even in these cases, legislatures were given much advice to amend the laws without altering their intent).

REMEMBERING FIGHT 111

The Nova Scotia government announced that it intends to erect three memorials to the 229 victims of the Sept. 2, 1998, crash of Slesser Flight 111, their families and provincial residents who tried to help in the tragedy. Premier Russell MacLellan told the legislature the memorials will be placed in the village of Bayview, at an airport just outside Peggys Cove, and, somehow, on the water where the plane actually went down, 13 km off the Nova Scotia coast. "The three sites will signify the co-operative effort of the communities involved in the aftermath of the crash," the premier said. "Each land memorial will reaffirm faith in the integrity of the seas, a place to rest and reflect."

MORE AID TO QUEBEC

Treasury Board president Marcel Massé announced that Quebec will get an additional \$175.2 million for classrooms from such classes as the 1996 sex abuse and the 1995 Segregated Roads. That brings to \$150 million the amount Ottawa has given to Quebec over the past decade for disaster relief. Massé called the assistance "an expression of Canadians' solidarity with severely struck fellow citizens."



Staying horses in Regina: a walkout and back-to-work legislation

Defiant on the Prairies

At least 29 protesters were flown out of the province for care as striking Saskatchewan nurses, disobeying back-to-work legislation, continued a walkout that started on Tuesday. Sixteen of the 6,480 registered nurses vowed they would stay off the job even if a judge who considered the impasse of a special hearing on Saturday granted an injunction directing them to return to work. His decision was expected within two days. The province's NDP government passed its

legislation just one hour after the walkout started, imposing a wage increase of one per cent over three years. Claiming their needs have not been addressed for years, the nurses are demanding a 20 per cent wage hike and better working conditions. "The Saskatchewan Union of Nurses has simply asked for its needs," declared provincial Health Minister Pat Allison.

In response, about 2,000 nurses held a noisy rally in Regina—and used to stay off the job. "This is about our rights to freely collective bargain," said union president Rosalind Langenhouse. "The nurses joined in national essential services. Their union said it would give any fines, which could quickly amount to millions of dollars if the nurses refuse to obey the court. Individuals faced fines of \$2,000, plus \$400 for each day they remain off the job. For the province, these fines are \$60,000 plus \$10,000 a day. Meanwhile, the Service Employees International Union, representing 9,000 health-care support workers, called off a Saturday strike deadline. Its negotiations were to resume this week with the aid of a conciliator.

JUSTICE

'A black chapter'

B.C. ombudsman David MacLellan issued an scathing report on the involvement of Justice Minister Clark in the 1992-93 scandal. "There was no real investigation," he wrote, "and no real justice." The report, which was released on October 15, 1998, was a scathing indictment of the government's handling of the scandal. MacLellan found that the government had covered up the scandal and that the justice system had failed to provide a fair trial for the accused. He also found that the government had used its power to influence the jury and the judge. The report was a major blow to the government and its reputation.

Taking on a top justice

The nationalized lobby group REAL Women of Canada continued its offensive against Supreme Court Justice Claire L'Heureux-Dubé. The organization wants L'Heureux-Dubé removed from the bench for alleged feminist bias, and last week launched a campaign to force her past membership in organizations it deemed feminist—the International Federation of Women Lawyers and the Canadian Institute for Research on the Advancement of Women—during a recent trip by the Judicial Council of Canada.

The inquiry, initiated by a complaint brought by REAL Women, led to a critical comment by L'Heureux-Dubé about Alberta Chief Justice Justice John MacLennan. (When the Supreme Court in February overturned a controversial sexual assault case ruling by MacLennan, L'Heureux-Dubé issued a concurring judgment questioning his for chauvinistic views.) The judicial council ultimately decided that L'Heureux-Dubé was not guilty of any wrongdoing in the MacLennan case. But according to REAL Women, a letter sent to the judicial council the justice said that she could not recall being a member of the women lawyers' federation. According to the record, REAL Women said, L'Heureux-Dubé had been Canadian vice-president of the organization in 1981. L'Heureux-Dubé did not contact last week.

STAYING PUT

Canada's plan to host refugees abruptly goes on hold

BY BARRY CAME and JOHN GEDDES

Elena Bajic and her aunt Vilhosin spread their days haunting one particular tent in the vast city of camps that sprawls across the old gross airstrip at Skopje in northern Macedonia. Inside the tent, there is a desk where ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo can sign up for flights to safe havens overseas, in Germany or Norway or even further afield. But the two young women have their hearts set on Canada. "When are the Canadians coming?" asks 28-year-old Vilhosin, until a few days ago a primary schoolteacher in her native Pristina. "We love Canada," chimes in Elena, 20, who used to be a nurse in the Kosovo capital. "We'll stay up all night just to make sure we get a place in the line." Peering above the rim of sunglasses, she glances to direct an upcoming group at a waiter. "Do you think we have a chance?"

For a moment last week, the odds looked pretty good for people like Elena and Vilhosin. Canada sent a six-member team of diplomats and humanitarian officials to the Macedonian capital of Skopje to begin selecting 5,000 of the 120,000 Kosovo refugees sheltered on Macedonia soil. But the situation suddenly changed when the Canadian authorities, at the request of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, withdrew the country's pledge of safe, if temporary, haven. "The offer is now on hold, perhaps for use on a later day," said a spokesman, Raphael Gerni, Canadian ambassador to both Yugoslavia and Macedonia, somewhat after contacting by telephone with Ottawa from Skopje. "UNHCR originally came to us and said, 'We have a protection problem for the refugees on the Macedonian border. Can you help?' Now, there appears to be no longer a need for our help."

So the spectacle of agitated Kosovars arriving to clean desks and warm meals at Canadian Forces bases is still at least for a few days a daily medical necessity. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien had relayed the chance to take the public profile on Kosovo to an unfolding way as he praised the many Canadians who volunteered to take refugees into their homes. But the doors quickly returned to the dispiriting daily grind of the war itself and Canada's role in it. Canadian officials, like their counterparts elsewhere in NATO, portrayed the scene from the air campaign as promising: "pivotal strikes were impacting in a more than proportionate way," Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic's military machine and industrial infrastructure. His armored vehicles were being hit as they rolled through Kosovo; Yugoslavia's two oil refineries were knocked out. "We are using all available resources to make sure Mr. Milosevic feels the heat from the air campaign," Jim Wright, director general for the Balkan region in the department of foreign affairs and in Ottawa. "We think that's starting to take real effect."

Not fast enough, though, to silence speculation that air strikes alone might not be enough to win NATO's official position has always been that land forces would be used only in a peacekeeping role after Milosevic has been bombed into accepting terms. But Defense Minister Art Eggleton put Canada's official

World

on the spot last week by declaring publicly that Canadian military planners see "in the course of looking at other options as to when ground troops might be involved." He later stressed, echoing officials in Washington, that such options were merely military contingencies—not yet a matter for discussion at NATO's political level. But U.S. President Bill Clinton and British Prime Minister Tony Blair felt compelled to stress their confidence that ground troops would not be needed. Washington later said it would send another 80 warplanes to join the 600-strong NATO contingent.

While liberal leaders declined to criticize Eggleton for moving NATO's goalsposts, neither did they spring to his defense. For some, the bigger concern was how far Chrétien was available in the early days of the crisis, when he left the heavy lifting of explaining Canada's war effort to Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy. In an attempt to remedy that last week, Chrétien stood on the tarmac

STRIKING WIDE AND DEEP

NATO intensified its air strikes last week on a spell of better weather, allowing planes to bomb a broad range of targets.



Grand strikes hands with Elena Bajic in Skopje camp as Vilhosin Bajic (second from right) looks on. "When are the Canadians coming?"

to welcome home an armed forces contingent returning to Baginville, Que., after serving at the NATO base in Aviano, Italy, through the first phase of the bombing. He also shortened a planned trip to Latin America in preparation for this week's House of Commons debate on Kosovo. Strategists in the Prime Minister's Office even killed a proposal to poll Canadians for their views on the Kosovo conflict—sensitive to any potential criticism that the government was getting its policy to public opinion. (A survey of Canadians for Southern News showed 70 per cent of respondents backing NATO's action.) And officials portrayed Eggleton as playing a low-key but strategic role behind the scenes, holding a telephone conversation last week with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, aimed at keeping the former Soviet republic from drifting towards Moscow's steadily antebellum stance. As well, Chrétien spoke with Greek Prime Minister Constantinos Simitis, a key figure because Greece is viewed as the NATO member most at ease over prolonging the air strikes.

Far all that, however, Canada was mostly at the mercy of decisions taken elsewhere. The UN high commissioner's sudden move to halt the refugee influx, which up to 125,000 Kosovars would have gone to Europe, the United States and Canada, was evidently pre-empted by Albania's agreement to accept as many as 100,000 of those who had fled to Macedonia. That cleared the way for the likely transport of most of the refugees in Macedonia to neighbouring Albania, where conditions were improving as aid organizations built tent cities. The move at once solved the political fears of the Macedonian government as well as the objections of Bosnia, France and others to moving so many of the 300,000 people. Kosovo's security is reliable the region. Canada's General headed to leave the new "Mile" were still be delighted to see with all of these people," he remarked. "That, after all, was his objective in the first place."

The determination to one day see these exiles go home—to

reverse Milosevic's ethnic cleansing—raises the thorny question of Kosovo's political future. Chrétien left little doubt that Yugoslavia's long-term claims to Kosovo to no longer would be successful, joining NATO leaders in London. His next words, telling the BBC, it was "difficult to foresee autonomy" for Kosovo within Yugoslavia, as the West had once envisioned, after the fighting stops.

But any move to make Kosovo fully independent could face a formidable obstacle: Russia. Last week, Russian President Boris Yeltsin took his opposition to NATO's campaign against a fellow Slavic nation to a new level—warning that a world war might result if Russia was drawn into the conflict. The president, the Russian parliament, even claimed that Russian nuclear missiles had been redeployed against NATO countries, but Moscow quickly denied that. (The move was symbolic: redeploying can be accomplished in a matter of minutes.) Yet, over a political tightrope walked, has to tread the fine line between pro-Serbian nationalists and Russia's need for Western financial help. But some analysts still believe Russian resolution could be the key to any diplomatic solution to the conflict.

Such political strategists seem far removed from the reality of life for the Kosovars. With the death plan dropped, Canadian officials in Macedonia will now concentrate on finding people with relatives in Canada, then processing them under existing legislation on reuniting families. Whether Elena and Vilhosin Bajic will qualify is an open question. Neither woman has had eyes on Canada and neither has relatives in the country. "But we're seen pictures of Canada on television and in the papers," said Elena, a tall, athletic blond who worked as a nurse at the now-closed St. Mother Teresa hospital in Pristina. Summoning her best colloquial English, she poured a bit in the air and shouted: "Yosh, Niagara, man!" She may yet be lucky. Canada needs names. But her bright-eyed homeland could use a few as well. □

THE ALBANIAN DREAM

Talk of unity gives
Macedonia nightmares



Displaced Kosovars, a Macedonian policeman in a face mask guards a refugee camp, a widespread fear



Even by the narrow standards of Balkan racial politics, the University of Tetovo is an eddy. It is a cluster of ramshackle buildings in a gritty suburb of the western Macedonian town of Tetovo, where 80,000 inhabitants are almost all Albanian-speaking members of the country's largest minority. There are 347 professors on staff at the university's 15 faculties, teaching everything from German philology to computer sciences to the 8,238 students registered in the current academic year. But to the Macedonian authorities, Tetovo's university is an outlaw. Its degrees and diplomas are not recognized. Its buildings have been bulldozed by Macedonian police, its students attacked and its professors imprisoned. And for Fehri Sulejman, the university's rector, there is a simple reason why. "That is what they fear," says the 58-year-old professor of linguistics as he points to a map on his wall. Europe on his office wall, where the region's ethnic Albanian homeland is sketched in. "They like to call a Greater Albania."

The rector's map tells the story. It traces a line around all of the area's Albanian speakers. The line dips into northern Greece from the southern border of Albania and then runs up through roughly one-third of western Macedonia, circles the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo and curls back through a corner of the western Yugoslav province of Montenegro towards the northern Albanian border. Precise statistics are not available, but there may be as many as seven million ethnic Albanians living in the region: 3.5 million in Albania, close to two million in far northern Kosovo, another 500,000 in Macedonia and the rest in Montenegro. They are an ancient people, claiming descent from the Byzantine or classical Greek world. And their resistance to the largely unprovoked but potentially explosive issue that underlies the conflict currently unfolding in the poorest backwaters of Europe. "It is a Serbian myth," says Sulejman, "but

everyone seems to be afraid that we are all somehow going to suddenly rise up as a demand for the creation of our own state."

The issue widespread, shared not only by governments in the region but also in major Western capitals. Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic has based much of his political career upon it, exploiting it first to rise to power, then using it to justify the ethnic cleansing now under way in Kosovo. It is the primary reason behind Macedonia's persistent discrimination against its own Albanian minority, as well as its acute discomfort with the huge influx of Kosovo Albanian refugees. Western leaders have pointed to it to justify policies that, with the effort of NATO's air war, ruled against independence for Kosovo. The concern is that Kosovo's independence will spark unrest in Macedonia, which will in turn trigger a nationalist uprising for a Greater Albania that will

set the southern Balkan states, drawing NATO partners Greece and Turkey into the fray and eventually sucking Russia in as well.

They have been labeling it the "domino theory" in Washington and in chancelleries around Europe. It predicts that the call for a Greater Albania will split the Balkans' Orthodox Christian world against the region's Muslim population. On one hand, there is Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Greece, all of which are governed by Orthodox majorities, but each of which harbors sometimes restless Muslim minorities. On the other is Albania, supported by the area's Muslim superpower, Turkey, and, for political reasons, Bulgaria. Hovering ominously in the background are the Russians, sharing the same Orthodox heritage as the Serbs and acting as the traditional guardians of their southern Slavic cousins.

For those who espouse the theory, Macedonia is the linchpin, as it has been for more than a century. "When the Great Powers entered in 1878 in an effort to solve the Balkan Wars," notes one Western diplomat based in Skopje, "the so-called Macedonian Question was the main

item of business on the agenda." The place was high on the agenda in discussions at the end of the First World War as well when European powers struggled to rewrite the internal boundaries of the collapsed Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires. It was Marshal Tito who first gave the Macedonians a separate identity when he created the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as the southernmost state in the federation after the Second World War. When Yugoslavia unravelled after Tito's death, Macedonia managed to survive as a separate state without a shot being fired.

The credit for that is largely due to the state's political savior at Kiro Gligorov, Tito's confidant from Second World War partisan days who, still, is still not much revered president of the country. But as an independent state, Macedonia is an instant, a mere eight years old. What is more, it was, as one western European ambassador in Skopje remarks, "born into a very rough neighborhood." Milosevic's government in Belgrade still regards the country as southern Serbia, destined for reincorporation into a Greater Serbia some time in the future. Large chunks of its territory are coveted, if not officially claimed, by Bulgaria in the east and Greece to the south. "If the plan ever did fall apart," says the European diplomat, "there might well be a push for territory by both Bulgaria and Greece, acting on the pretext of protecting their minorities here. And that, as they say, would really put the cat among the pigeons."

Under the best of circumstances, any Macedonian government has to walk a very narrow tightrope. Prime Minister Lipko Gueorgievski, who took office only last December, and his officials have been inundated by the war on their border and 12,000 NATO troops and 130,000 Albanian Kosovo refugees on their soil. "They have been paralyzed by fear," says a Western diplomat. It is reflected in the often bitter manner in which they have treated the refugees, first granting conditional shelter in the squatter at Blace on the Kosovo border, then suddenly herding 40,000 or so into huts in the middle of the night and severely shoving them off to destinations in Albania, Greece and Turkey. In their job as the Macedonian authorities have been

demanding membership in NATO, "not one time in the future, but not now," comments Radoslaw Gerni, Canada's envoy to Macedonia.

Georgievski may have some grounds for irritation. "We are caught in the middle," complains the Macedonian prime minister. "The only really innocent victims of this whole affair NATO did not even bother to ask us when they closed our airport and shut down our air space, which is costing us millions of dollars every day. And you can be sure, when all of this is over, Serbia is going to spend the next 30 years trying to punish us. As for the Albanians, I don't expect there will be any thanks or congratulations."

The billy goat. But on that score, the Macedonian authorities have not been welcoming hosts to the refugees, mired in an unending no man's land by the overwhelming fear of Albanian political aspirations for a single homeland. To sure, the ethnic question of Greater Albania is overblown. Canada's Gerni, like many other diplomats in the Balkans, counts himself among the skeptics. "I'm not sure it's a real issue," he argues. "There are people in the Albanian leadership who talk in nationalistic terms, about political pluralism within—and across—national boundaries. And those are modern, up-to-date political concepts that many Serbs just don't seem to get their heads around."

Such concepts are espoused by at least some of the students and faculty at the University of Tetovo, as they sit in class under the shadow of Mount Vitos, still snow-capped despite the warm spring sunshine. "The authorities don't seem to recognize it, but we are loyal Macedonians," says agricultural engineering student Emina Zeković, 28. "All we want is a chance to be educated, preferably in our own language."

Tetovo is the only institute of higher learning in the country that teaches in Albanian, which is the main reason the government has made extraordinarily brutal efforts to close it down since it opened four years ago. One student has been killed and hundreds injured in police assaults. Five professors have gone to jail, including a 10-month stint behind bars for the rector. "The aim," says Sulejman, "is to keep us in our place, good enough for manual labor in the fields and in the cities, but not good enough to be members of the professional classes."

The forces likely to support the rector's aspirations. While Albanians comprise at least one-quarter of Macedonia's 2.5 million people, they make up less than eight per cent of the 200,000 students at the country's only university, where classes are in Macedonian. "Education is the powerful road to reconciliation," says Sulejman. "But if the government continues to block the road, then we are destined to repeat what is happening in Kosovo." A glance northward, beyond the snow-capped peaks, is enough to suggest the dire consequences of that path. □



BAKRY
CAME
IN TETOVO





ANDREW PHILLIPS Washington

The Kosovo mind-set

Like the night of March 25, 2003, Josef Korbel and his family boarded a train out of Prague, en route ahead of the Nazis, who were tightening their grip on Czechoslovakia. The train took them to Legnica, Yugoslavia, beyond Hitler's grasp. From there they went on to the safety of London. With them was their daughter, Madlenka, not quite two years old at the time.

Little Madlenka Korbel is all grown-up now—and knows to the word a Maclean's Alibi. History may not be destiny, but it is hard to imagine that scenes of trains packed with refugees emerging through control barriers (as Yugoslavs, no less) did not strike her with particular poignancy during the brief time it stirred the United States, and all NATO, into a mad rush of Kosovo. Alibi stands out. The secretary of state has always been driven by the cowboy, born of frontier experience, that democracies must stand up to dictators—as they famously did not when Neville Chamberlain travelled to Munich in 1938 and sold out her home-land to Nazi Germany. Why manifest to Madlenka, the oldest of six, the same view in 1999, leaving no doubt about where she's coming from. Shoshana Milosevic is no Hitler—but he's pretty close, if you believe Alibi's impressionistic sketch.

There are grounds to think that led Washington to its Kosovo commitment. One is Alibi's bedrock principle of no more Munich. No wonder she has been, by many accounts, the most hawkish member of Bill Clinton's inner circle—and the target of later hawkish criticism, now that NATO's strategy in Kosovo has gone so wrong. (Her critics in Washington call the fiasco "Alibi's war," setting her up as the most likely suspect for failure.)

The second strand is one typified by Clinton himself and others who shaped his approach to dealing with the world. They define empire as the United States, yes, Vietnam, yes, and the lessons they drew from it were all about the limits of American power. For them, the end of the Cold War meant that the United States no longer needed to be bound purely by cynical big-power politics. Instead, it could do good—spread democracy, support human rights, and fashion coalitions of like-minded states to make the world not only a safer, but also a better place. It could, in short, afford to be idealistic.

Clinton's first official secretary, Anthony Lake, labelled this his "wacky way" of "imagining a New Wilderness"—a '90s version of Theodore Wilson's First World War-era vision of the United States rising to the rescue of the Old. It could even go so far, he maintained, as using military power to rectify "overwhelming violations of human rights." This was something totally new. To the usual obstacles for armed forces—national defence and collective security—would be added ethical values. The principles would be tested in Bosnia, Haiti and Kosovo, with decidedly mixed results.

Enter Kosovo. Here we see both mind-sets at work, with results that, so far at least, have led to disaster. Alibi's March 1999 flight led her, first, through her 40 NATO members to lead Milosevic, the man he could not accept. Against warnings for Kosovo and NATO troops in your country, or we'll bomb you. The ditch—we had no choice but to bomb to preserve "credibility." And denouncing Milosevic as a modern-day Hitler makes little sense historically. Do it, after all, not out to take over anyone else's country, and less sense politically. Eventually NATO will have to live with him, unless it wants to abandon the Kosovo or occupy Yugoslavia by force by force.

The Alibi's strategy, however, if anything, was larger. NATO leaders had one of reasons for the air campaign: to stop the Serbs from attacking Albanian Kosovans to prevent the Kosovo conflict from infecting nearby countries, to head off wider instability. Trouble is, the

Serbs' massive expulsion of refugees turned all those fragile possibilities into terrible realities. Of course, the idealism in Washington—and Ottawa and Brussels—were operating with the best of intentions. But the undeniable reality is that the people they wanted to protect, the Albanian Kosovans, are immeasurably worse off than they were before the bombing campaign. Now, the only significant rationale left for military force in the humanitarian one: we've got to bomb until Milosevic lets the refugees go home—and lets us in to protect them.

There's been as little as the TV pictures, long public sessions in the West first up NATO governments ruled out ground troops in Kosovo because they thought their voters would not accept it. The Clinton administration, in particular, was going by the conventional wisdom that Americans have no stomach for losing soldiers in obscure places. One of the reasons last week we have quickly left the appalling images of suffering refugees drove up support for military action—including ground troops if need be. Support for troops jumped 10 to 20 percent in U.S. polls, and Europeans were at least as enthusiastic. Suddenly, even the pacifist Germans and the anti-American French were ahead of their governments, pushing for more action to end the atrocities. Antoinette, Canada—Canada!—became the first country to openly suggest putting troops on the ground.

That kind of sentiment may well have once the refugees disappear from TV screens—into camps or back to an unknown fate inside Kosovo itself. Unless Milosevic caves, the air campaign will go on for weeks, and building up to a ground war would be a matter of months. Attention spans are short, political will can fray. Canadians, Americans and others may well start asking the tough questions—like, what exactly are our vital national interests in the Balkans, anyway? They may even begin reflecting on how easily politicians who desperately want to do good can unwittingly contribute to something so terribly bad.



Alibi with her father and her daughters in the 1980s, refugee just

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LIFE FOR GAY MURDER

A killer of a gay college student escaped a lively death sentence when he pleaded guilty in Laramie, Wyo., to first-degree murder and was sentenced to two consecutive life terms in prison. The plea bargain means Russell Henderson, 21, will never leave jail. Authorities said he and Aaron McKinney, also charged with murder in the case, posed as homosexuals to lure Matthew Shepard out of a bar last October, then pistol-whipped him and left him tied to a fence in the cold.

NIGER ASSASSINATION

Niger President Ibrahim Bore Maïnassara, 49, was shot dead by members of his personal security guard. The killing immediately plunged Niger, a desperately poor country of 9.6 million at the edge of the Sahara Desert, into political turmoil. The attack came amid opposition calls for the president to resign after the Supreme Court annulled results of regional elections, which the opposition had been winning.

NEW TRIAL IN BERMUDA

Bermuda's appeals court has ordered a new trial for the local man accused of raping and killing Belleville, Ont., teenager Rebecca Middleton in 1996. Last December, the court threw out the case against Justin Smith after DNA testing revealed that one of the prosecution's chief witnesses had raped Middleton. But the appeal court ruled that the lower court judge did not consider all the evidence against Smith.

TIMOR MASS KILLING

A massacre in East Timor left at least 25 people dead as armed threatened to derail the Indonesian territory's independence drive. The murders, committed by an anti-independence militia, cast a shadow over plans by the United Nations to oversee a referendum on self-rule for East Timor.

STORM HAVOC

Ohio Gov. Bob Taft declared emergencies in three counties after powerful tornadoes with winds up to 220 km/h killed four people and demolished more than 250 homes in Cincinnati's suburbs. Other powerful storms tore through the U.S. Midwest, killing two more people. One of the Ohio victims, a 40-year-old man, was thrown from his car when it was tipped over by a gust that also upended a tractor trailer.



Zhu (left) with Clinton, center. To the right: Zhu Rongji's wife.

Delaying a trade deal

President Bill Clinton and Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji exchanged warm words as they met in the White House and later at a state dinner, but their personal relationship failed to translate into a critical trade deal for China. For the past 13 years, the Asian giant has been lobbying to join the World Trade Organization, and both sides had hoped to announce a deal as the centerpiece of Zhu's visit.

It—the first by a Chinese premier to the United States in 15 years, following up on President Jiang Zemin's U.S. trip in 1997. Zhu, China's economic czar, will also discuss trade and other issues with Canadian officials in Ottawa this week as part of a coast-to-coast tour.

Analysts believe an agreement allowing China into the 134-member WTO could still be reached by year's end, but tough economic and political issues still have to be resolved. In a blunt speech, Clinton told Zhu that Beijing must put a stop to human rights abuses, including the suppression of dissidents. As well, U.S. business leaders want assurances that China will fully open its doors to trade before an agreement is signed. Some protectionist politicians also oppose an agreement on the grounds it would cost U.S. workers their jobs. Many members of Congress are also angry over allegations that China stole U.S. nuclear secrets in the 1980s from a Los Alamos, N.M., weapons laboratory. Zhu attempted to end that controversy, declaring explicitly that he had no knowledge whatsoever of any theft of nuclear technologies.

Clinton was one of several powerful industry leaders who backed Clinton's 1995 free-trade election message and came to dominate Russia's cowboy capitalism. Investigators suspect him of siphoning up a Swiss company to hide money he diverted from a Russian oil company that included media, oil, autos and airlines. The worst was exposed by anti-fossil-fuel Prosecutor General Yuri Skuratov. Yet, Skuratov in February won charges of corruption, but many analysts believe the prosecutors were trying to protect Berlusconi. The tycoon, who was in prison last year, claims to be innocent, but said he still intends to take a new vacation away from Russia.

The Lockerbie trial begins

The long-awaited trial of the two Libyan charged in the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, finally began in Camp Zeist, a military base in the Netherlands. Abdul Basset al-Megrahi, 47, and Abdel-Salam Khalifa Fakhri, 43, were in court. The two men were charged with planting a suitcase bomb aboard the plane, pleaded innocent to a charge of murdering 259 passengers and crew and 11 people on the ground. After more than six negotiations, Libyan strongman Muammar Gaddafi surrendered the two for trial in the Netherlands. As part of the agreement, Camp Zeist was turned into British territory and the accused will be tried under Scottish law before three judges from Scotland. In return, the United Nations removed economic sanctions imposed on Libya for sheltering the pair. The start of the trial, which is expected to be the longest and most expensive criminal case in Scottish history, did not appear all the relatives of the victims. Many believe Gaddafi's regime paid the two to carry out the bombing, and the leader should also be on trial. "The hit man faces trial while the Godfather walks free," said Daniel Cohen of New Jersey, who lost his daughter in the tragedy.

People

Edited by
D'ARCY JENKINS

A quirky spirit from the Rock

Newfoundland-born singer-songwriter Kim Stockwood promises a raucous concert that will have her many friends, and a playfulness that frequently keeps them off balance. Take, for example, her appearance at Sheraton '99, a nationally televised variety show held on March 31 as one of the events celebrating the 50th anniversary of Newfoundland's entry into the Confederation. Stockwood, 35, a now based in Toronto, performed the title track from her second album, *12 Years Old*, which was released the day before the gala. As a 35-year-old mother and a divorcee, Stockwood had played the final bars, she paid an unexpected tribute to her 80-year-old grandmother, *Blanche Stockwood*, by introducing her to the crowd of 3,000 at the St. John's Memorial Stadium and to the television audience. "I'm funny and quirky," says Stockwood, who left a job as an advertising copywriter in St. John's in 1989 to move to Toronto to pursue her musical career. "I go from karma to karma in the same breath. But I would like people to see the serious side of me as well."

That aspect of her character is evident in several songs on the new album, including one titled *Larry Margaret*, which deals with a victim of schoolyard bullying. *Just the Two*, is a rebuke of a murder suspect and the justice system that granted him an acquittal. The Stockwoods have made names across in a traditional Celtic camp. *THE J Ears*, which features her grandmother



Stockwood she is funny and playful but her songs have a serious side.

playing mouth organ and her father, Leslie, 59, on accordion. The conflict with her record company felt the piece was out of sync with the 12 pop tunes on the CD, so she added it as a hidden track for listeners. "The most important thing about that song is it's my family," says Stockwood, who is currently on a national promotional tour. "That will be with us forever."

Writing what she knows

"While what you know" is the advice commonly given fiction novelists, an author that Leslie Forbes has followed closely in her nearly finished second novel, *Ask, Bend and Bow*. During a recent Canadian promotional tour, the 59-year-old Vancouver native, who has lived in England since 1977, explained that the book opens with a fictionalized account of a murder she witnessed on her London doorstep in 1997. Forbes came out



Forbes: a murder on her doorstep.

of her home to see two men violently attacking a third. The victim, she later learned, had been stabbed 17 times and beaten with a baseball bat. "I held his hand for 25 minutes while waiting for the ambulance," she recalls, "telling him he would be all right and becoming completely covered in blood." The victim died en route to the hospital, but Forbes had caught a clear view of one assailant's face as he fled. Having studied at Britain's Royal Academy of Art before working as a BBC radio host and freelance journalist, she quickly produced a recognizable sketch. That drawing

eventually led to an arrest and a police lineup where Forbes positively identified the man. Police led a murder charge, but dropped it when other witnesses, who could place the suspect at the scene and provide a motive, refused to come forward for fear of reprisals. After the case was shelved for two months, it was as if nothing had happened. "The witnesses have put it out of mind," she says, "the man who was murdered became nobody and the two men who killed him don't show it—they walk the streets of London looking like the rest of us." Only Forbes, it seems, hasn't forgotten.

Guide to Y2K

BY WARREN CARAGATA

For Susan Wild and Rob Kahn, the year 2000 has come early in the real world, there are still some months left before Canadians will know whether they face the reality of computer-driven disaster. But inside a locked blue door on the fourth floor of the Toronto headquarters of the federal government weather service, Wild and Kahn and their colleagues are living the future, eyeballed on computer screens telling them that 1999 is just tense. On a day in late March, Kahn watches his monitor as a line of snow squalls moves east towards Thunder Bay, Ont. The snow is depressingly real, unlike the Feb. 29, 2000, date that appears on the screen. Wild's computer shows readings from Environment Canada's 630 weather stations and 30 ocean buoys, again with next year's date. On a wall behind him, a calendar shows the year is 1999.

In similar sites across the country, people are working in two different centuries. This is not some bizarre exercise in time travel, but a test to discover where the computers programmed to calculate the so-called Y2K bug will be capable of understanding the year 2000. Power grids in Nova Scotia are running on next year's dates. Clocks have been turned ahead at Ontario's hydro plants and transmission stations. At an auto-service Royal Bank of Canada branch in north Toronto—with papered over windows—and downtown at the skyscraper headquarters of the Toronto Dominion Bank, Y2K testers are running clock withdrawals at banking machines set to dates in the new year. At many such test sites so far, people like Kahn and Wild have seen the future—and it works. "Everything is coming through without any glitches," Kahn says. "All the Y2K stuff is working like a charm."

For the "Guide to Y2K," Maclean's consulted scores of experts in industry and government officials. The consensus is reassuring: Y2K, the computer bug that was considered the portend of blackouts and stock elevators is now expected to have only a modest effect in Canada. Banks, key government departments, telephone companies and elec-

Canada seems to be winning the battle of the year 2000 bug. But that may not ease the high anxiety



Business
COVER

trical utilities are increasingly confident that most problems have been licked. "The bulk of the work has been done. We've won the technical battle," says Toronto-area consultant Peter de Jager, who is credited with being one of the first to sound the Y2K alarm.

But if Canada—and the United States—appear to be winning on the technical front, there still may be a skirmish or two ahead with the millennium bug. One concern is whether many hospitals can complete repair work in time. Patients are not expected to be put at risk, but there could be delays and minor disruptions (page 38). But the biggest fear lies beyond North America. A cascade of computer failures in other countries, especially the Third World, could disrupt international trade. For instance, Japan imports natural gas from Indonesia, which is expected to

have major Y2K problems (page 44). In Canada, experts fear first people, rather than computers, could be the ones to throw systems out of whack. Nervous citizens might hoard food, prescription drugs and money, and needlessly create shortages.

But what if the experts have called it wrong? What if Canadians wake up to a cold Jan. 1 with no electricity—no many Quebecers and Ontarians did during the 1994 ice storm? What if the case, then Mike Gen, Mike Jeffery will be a very busy fellow. Jeffery, a career soldier who commands the 1st Canadian Division based in Kingston, Ont., has been named commander of Operation Abacus, potentially the largest peacetime deployment in the history of the Canadian Forces. Abacus has a budget of \$300 million and a simple aim: to bring out the troops if Y2K problems are so great that the Forces are needed—as was the case with the ice storm, which military planners use as a guide.

THE FIX

Many computer dates fall prey to the Y2K problem—they carry only two digits for the year. But most programmers are not debugging by adding an extra two digits for the century. That would be too expensive and complex. Most are simply rewriting programs that help computers to identify the correct century. Some say this quick fix could lead to future problems.

The hope is that Canadians will feel comforted knowing the troops are at the ready. If generators and cell towers are down, assist people in the event of public panic or looting, or get the elderly to community centres blackouts. Some, however, believe the huge scope of Abacus will only make anxiety among Canadians worse. "It makes them think," says de Jager, "that God, the heavens are angry."

In fact, many experts believe that public fears about possible Y2K failures may become the biggest problem as the new year draws closer. Bankers worry that many people will withdraw extra cash in the closing days of December. (The Bank of Canada is starting old bills and is prepared to print extra cash.) Officials at utilities are concerned about power's power surges if large consumers, such as auto plants or mines, switch to backup generators on New Year's Eve, with no adequate notice. Alex Gosselin heads the year 2000 section at the major Canadian Network Management, which handles cell routing and other services. He says the phone system could overload if everyone checks for that time in the minutes after midnight. "That is our nightmare," Gosselin says.

There are also worries about the effects of hoarding, by consumers and companies alike. Dr. Michael Gormier, executive vice-president

of the University Health Network (formerly known as Toronto Hospital) and the person responsible for its Y2K efforts, has no concerns about pharmaceutical supplies—no one people begin to stockpile drugs. "It's one thing to fill a grocery store. It's another thing to say I need six months of drugs in my cupboard."

Some anxiety about a breakdown in essential services is being felt, however, by the very people who say privately that they do not expect any problems. The reason is that almost no one is willing to guarantee services will not be interrupted. "No one can give you those kinds of assurances," says Guy McKenzie, head of the federal Treasury Board's year 2000 office. No one can be entirely sure they have not missed something, or that key suppliers will be able to deliver. "There will be glitches," McKenzie says.

Clitches are the cousin of Y2K glitches. But what is a glitch? It is usually described as an isolated failure that can quickly be fixed, although for GatesGroup, a big U.S.-based technology consulting firm, experts think 10 per cent of failures could last three days or longer. What worries people so much about Y2K problems is the possibility of widespread, multiple crashes that can overwhelm the ability to respond, just as a single fire would not hit a big fire department, but many at the same time would create problems.

If the world does not come to a grinding halt next year, it doesn't mean Y2K was just the product of a few overactive imaginations. "If companies had taken no action, there would have been some big issues," says Larry Simon, vice-president at the Ernst & Young consulting firm in Toronto and head of its Y2K practice. "Some primary base systems would have failed." In fact, some already have, says Lou Marocco, GatesGroup's Y2K research director. Problems began to crop up in the 1970s as banks tried to work out payment schedules on 25-year mortgages. Some crashes have lasted as long as a week, although Marocco declined to identify where failures have occurred.

Companies and governments have spent an astounding amount on Y2K issues. The total worldwide cost will be more than \$4.5 billion, according to GatesGroup. That's more money than twice the tally for the Vietnam War in Canada, the total repair bill could be as high as \$50 billion, according to the federal government. With 13,000 people involved in fixing Y2K problems, the federal bill alone will reach \$3 billion. Private companies had to check 132,000 pieces of the network, plus 16,900 software packages. The bill came to about \$300 million. There are fears the country could slow down next year—just because of computer failures, but because Y2K spending and stockpiling will suddenly stop. Last December, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce projected Y2K effects will provide some boost to economic growth this year and cause some construction next year.

But for many people, no amount of spending and assurance will lessen the expectation of catastrophe. What GatesGroup calls hoarding, they call prudence. The Canadian chapter of those who believe that the millennium brings a disaster waiting to happen is Joe Rosen, who last July took an elevator at the Y2K program at the CIBC to set up the Global Millennium Foundation that he runs out of a second-floor Ottawa apartment. He furnishes a flood of



Air traffic control at Toronto's Pearson International looks like clear flying.

computer failures in Canada and abroad and advises people to stock up with food, water and cash. "The world is going to see more problems than we've ever seen before," he says.

One who has taken heed of Sobush's warnings is Sheila, a retired woman who says her last seven best friends will say only that she lives on a farm in central Ontario. She is cheerful and well-spoken, hardly fitting the stereotype of a nutcase. After reading an article last year about Y2K, Sheila turned to the Internet for further study. The more she read, the more frightened she became. "I believe this will be a major catastrophe," she says. She and her husband, a retired computer programmer, bought a generator and put aside a year's supply of firewood and fuel. They have cashed out of the stock market and are withdrawing their money from the bank. Recently, she bought a rifle and, while she thinks it will be used mostly for hunting, it may also come in handy as a security backup "for our German shepherd." Sheila understands that her stockpiling could create shortages, "but there's no way around it. You either prepare or face the storm unprepared."

Sheila is very scared, and she is not alone. Earlier this year, an elderly customer walked into a Toronto branch of the Royal Bank and asked to take all his money out—about \$90,000. The man was so worried that a Y2K problem would wipe out his balance that he planned to put his money under the mattress. The branch called David Macoroff, vice-president of public affairs at the Royal, who was able to persuade the man that his funds were secure. Such assurances were published in the bank's newsletter for visitors. But Macoroff admits more may need to be done. "The biggest issue is fear," he says. In response, companies, industry associations and government organizations are considering mass advertising campaigns (this fall to reassure Canadians that Y2K does not portend the apocalypse). If such campaigns do not work, says GatesGroup, "we could take one of the biggest investments of the millennium and turn it into a big event." Y2K may prove more heinous than bug—an anxiety that computers have become our masters. □

Y2K ON THE NET

The following federal government addresses offer information to the public:

- For Y2K issues at home: <http://atnavigo.gc.ca/S66/yk0717E.html>
- A database of Y2K-ready products is found at: <http://atnavigo.gc.ca/S66/yk0714E.html>
- Information of interest to business: <http://atnavigo.gc.ca/S66/yk0714E.html>
- The government also provides updates on its own websites: <http://www.int2000.gc.ca/>

Also of interest in the issue is Y2K:

- For general information on how to prepare for an emergency, see the Safe Guard site:

- <http://www.safeguard.ca/eng/eng1/>
- ERM's site provides general information and data on its own products. Other computer sellers and software makers, including Compaq and Microsoft, also have sites. See: <http://www.erm.com/eng/eng2000/>
- <http://www.safeguard.ca/eng/eng2000/yk0714E.html>
- <http://www.microsoft.com/canada/year2k.htm>
- Millennium bug expert Peter de Zager's site: <http://www.peter2000.com/>
- Joe Rosen is a leading voice warning of calamity and the need to prepare. His Global Millennium Foundation site: <http://www.globalnet.org/>

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READY OR NOT

COVER

Services and sectors plan to beat Y2K, but there will be glitches

BY WARREN CARAGATA

I have devoted hundreds of millions of dollars, consumed the work lives of tens of thousands of programmers, spawned an industry of specialists devoted to repairing and testing computer systems, and sparked endless debate about the reliance on technology. But for most Canadians, the issue of the Y2K computer bug boils down to one basic question: will this affect my life? Unfortunately, there is no equally simple answer; there may be glitches and there are no guarantees. Simply put, in the world of Y2K, bigger is better. Smaller companies, smaller municipal governments and smaller hospitals have fewer funds to throw at repair efforts, which involve rewriting programs so they can properly handle dates in the new century, and replacing computer systems that cannot be fixed. In some cases, smaller means further behind.

Yet, with those caveats, most key sectors in Canada expect to be prepared for the clocks to tick over at midnight on Jan. 1, 2000. To assess the state of the race to defuse Y2K, Maclean's surveyed key business and government sectors across the country. Here are the results:

UTILITIES

Despite earlier concerns about Y2K blackouts, it now appears the power will be on. Hans Kozmowski, president of the Canadian Electricity Association, says utilities are making good progress in tackling Y2K problems, at a cost of about \$200 million. On average, 80 per cent of computer systems per utility have already been fixed and tested and the remaining work will be completed by the end of June. "This is not going to be a crisis," Kozmowski says, and he sees no need for consumers to buy portable generators.

Most utilities have watched clocks successfully roll over in the year 2000 and to their systems, says Francis Blandy, vice president at the Canadian Electricity Association. Two hydro and two coal-fired plants have done so in Ontario. New Scotia Power has also been making clocks in 2000 at all major stations.

Trubian in the industrial heartland of Ontario and Quebec say they are well advanced. Much of the country's electrical infrastructure, including generating plants, long-distance transmission and local distribution, gas and computer technology,



says Bill Jones, a senior official in the Y2K project office of Ontario Power Generation Inc. (part of the former Ontario Hydro). "As long as Niagara Falls keeps falling over the edge of the cliff," he says, "we have the potential to make power. There's not a lot of technology there." Hydro Quebec also says it should be immune to Y2K.

While hydro plants are largely free of computerized equipment, nuclear plants in operation in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick—are clocked in. For example, says Karl Austin, director of safety evaluation for the Atomic Energy Control Board, the federal nuclear regulator, says the three utilities running nuclear stations have all shown

that the country's 14 active reactors can safely operate—and safety shut down once the year 2000 arrives. The AESCs demanded proof by the end of 1998 that reactors would be able to supply power safely and successfully in 2000. "That's been demonstrated," Austin says.

Despite all the reassurances, one potential risk cited by Edward Yarde, chief economist for Deutsche Bank Securities in New York City and a leading Y2K critic, is the power grid, which two North American utilities together in four large interconnections. "A major disturbance within one part will rapidly have an impact throughout the interconnection and has the potential to cascade," Yarde says. Canadian officials say the grid is built to handle outages, and says that it was undisturbed by independent electrical failures during last year's ice storms in Quebec and eastern Ontario. However, a recent report from the North American Electric Reliability

Council, which monitors the continent's electrical supply, did acknowledge that "the strength of the overall system may only be as strong as the weakest link."

Not every place has faith the power will be on. Portable generators are flying off the shelves—due to uncertainty about both Y2K and the weather.

OIL AND GAS

A frost is important to Canada in winter is the supply of natural gas and all products. At TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., which runs the only national gas pipeline, all critical systems will be fixed and tested by the end of June, says spokesman Dave Lefthor. The Canadian Gas Association says the industry does not expect any problems. At Petro-Canada, one of the largest Canadian oil companies, "it will be business as usual" as the new year begins, says Brian Bernemann, the company's Y2K project director.

TELEPHONES

At Genacom, who heads the Y2K office at Sprinter Canadian Network Management in Ottawa, will be watching New Year's unfold from the phone industry "war room" that will be set up in Sprinter's Ottawa operations centre. For them, he will have a jump on Y2K's impact because Sprinter has arranged an early warning sys-

tem—it will check in with phone companies across the country. Sprinter, one of the first countries that will experience the new year. "We will get 18 hours warning," Gen says. He will also be watching what happens in clock lands on Jan. 1 and night in Newfoundland's time zone. Sprinter will have triple the staff normally on duty, not just for the New Year's rollover, but also when the long-year bug on Feb. 28 and 29. As this is the first leap year spanning a new century in 400 years, many systems may fail to recognize the extra day—unless they have been reprogrammed to do so.

Dates do not affect the rest of calls, Gen says. But the phone system does use them in a mountain of computer programming code—200 million lines of it—to manage and monitor the network, bill customers



and handle calling cards. The Canada's voice network was fixed at the end of 1998. By the end of June, billing systems will be reprogrammed so that someone who starts a call at five minutes to midnight on Dec. 31, 1999, and ends it six minutes later, on Jan. 1, 2000, doesn't get a bill for a 300-year call.

At Bell Mobility, which handles cellular phone calls in Ontario and Quebec and processes bills for the national Mobility Canada network, the company says its Y2K problems will be repaired on time. "We are confident of the ability of our network to process calls," says Dave Lussier, a senior vice president. Rogers' Cintel Mobile Camera network Inc., which operates a national cellu-

lar system, was less forthcoming. "We're somewhat hesitant to comment," says David Robinson, vice-president of speaker relations for parent company Rogers Communications Inc. (which also owns Maclean's). However, the company's Web site says 80 per cent of Cintel's Y2K effort is complete.

BANKING AND FINANCE

The big Canadian banks are also signing up for 2000 new money in their data centres. Royal Bank in Toronto and other cities have been looking for extra staff on duty and senior

to be minor. Wielding would create problems ranging from shortages to the risk of crime if people keep a lot of cash at home.

DO STOCK UP, DO NOT STOCKPILE

Well, preparations for Y2K as if it were a heavy-duty snowstorm. That's the advice of experts and emergency response officials. "We need to be prepared for limited-duration localized failures, rather than an apocalypse," says the Gartner Group, a large U.S.-based technology consulting firm.

WHAT TO AVOID:

- Hoarding. The experts advise against buying multi-weeks' worth of food and water and taking out large amounts of cash. Stocking up with several months' worth of essential provisions is not required, because most Y2K computer failures in Canada and the United States are expected

WHAT TO DO:

- Canadians should keep a few days supply of water and ready-to-eat food in preparation for any emergency, not just Y2K. Doug Herman, deputy director of Emergency Management Ontario, suggests having enough provisions for three to four days. "That," he says, "would be prudent." A two-day emergency kit should contain flashlights and a battery-powered radio.
- Gas and oil tanks. Make sure they are topped up before New Year's.
- Generators. Electrical utilities say there is no need for the gasoline-powered equipment, which can be used only as a backup electrical system or used to provide power. "I don't know of anybody in the [electrical]

- industry who's buying a generator," says Bill Jones of the year 2000 project office at Ontario Power Generation, part of the former Ontario Hydro.
- Money. Canadian banks will function as usual, officials insist. Still, Y2K experts are split over whether Canadians should take out some extra cash before New Year's. Some suggest two weeks' salary, others say no additional withdrawals are necessary.
- Investments. Some experts recommend making new investments do not make risks. Cashings out or combing with large Y2K risks. Cashing right off of the stock market because of Y2K is not recommended.
- After New Year's. Check statements to make sure payments have been recorded and interest has been assessed correctly.

WC.

conferences will be staying close to the phones. At the Royal Bank, vice-chairman Gord Ferrey will be on call, while chairman John Clough will be ready to make decisions from his cottage in the Eastern Townships of Quebec if there are problems. Computer systems at the banks will be critical to deal with as expected flood of account inquiries as customers check their bank balances before the century changes.

All financial records will be moved to magnetic tape on Dec. 31 as a precaution and extra cash will be available to keep banking machines full, says Frank Riddell, chairman of the Y2K working group of the Canadian Bankers Association and project manager for the Y2K client at Toronto Dominion Bank. From their perch, TD Bank officials will be watching customer credit-card transactions in parts of the world where New Year's has arrived. They want to see whether the system is working as promised before the roller coaster Canada. Staff will also be on-site to serve branches on Jan. 1 to make sure transactions—and to make sure they get into the buildings.

Banks get high marks for Y2K preparations from the federal banking regulator, which says more than 90 per cent of institutions met its Dec. 31, 1996, deadline for the repair of so-called mission-critical systems, including banking-machine networks and software used to manage mortgage and customer accounts. Riddell says systems that tie the industry together—including the networks for cheque clearing, electronic and debit-card payments—have also been fixed. But there's still a lot of testing to be done, he says.

The investment industry is also in good shape, having successfully run preliminary tests on its systems last month, checking the ability to make trades and settle orders. A number last for bond-market trading showed Y2K problems had been fixed, said Roderic Finkelstein, head of the Y2K committee of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

AIRLINES

The airline industry's biggest Y2K problem may be convincing travellers they can fly without fear during the New Year's period. To bolster confidence,

CHECKING FOR BUGS AT HOME

Not all Y2K problems are found in big corporate and government computer systems. There could be some in the average home.

- **HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER:** The older the computer, the more chance it will not accept a system date in the new year if you use your computer for simple tasks such as surfing the Net, writing letters to family and playing games, the date probably won't matter. But if you use it to keep track of finances, organize schedules or run complicated software, it may check with the company that made it. The same advice applies for software.
- **SECURITY ALARM SYSTEM:** It may contain a chip that keeps track of the date. Check with the supplier.
- **PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTATS:** Again, check with the supplier.
- **PHONES:** For an ordinary phone, there will be no problem.
- **VOICEMAIL:** Try to set the date to Jan. 1, 2000. If it doesn't work, try it to 1972, which follows the same calendar in 2000. The same trick will work with any electronic appliance with a date function, provided the century is not important.

Chita made more than 30 years by ordering its airline executives to be on flight as the new century begins.

At Air Canada, which expects to spend about \$40 million on Y2K fixes, including upgrades to navigation computers and applications used for ticketing and other operations, says flying after midnight is unproblematic. Boeing, Air

bus and Bombardier have all "certified to our satisfaction that they are compliant," says Lou Forrester, the airline's vice-president for information technology. The U.S.-based Air Line Pilots Association, which represents pilots at 51 airlines, including Canadian Airlines, expects nothing scarier than some scheduling delays. "Our impression is

that we're not going to have radar screens blink out if one minute after midnight or have planes crash into each other," says spokesman John Mauer.

Sole air travel relies on fine-tuning air traffic control. In Canada, that is the responsibility of Air Canada, a nonprofit or government. The systems were updated last year, says David Hamilton, the Y2K project director. New Canada is taking part in joint tests with controllers in the United States, Britain, Portugal and Iceland. He believes a candidate enough

about the system that he will be in the air on New Year's, taking a flight to London on Dec. 31.

It's one thing to fly to London, but it may be another to fly to parts of the world where Y2K problems have received less attention. The International Civil Aviation Organization has expressed concern about Russia-made aircraft. Airlines will be deciding later this year whether overseas routes are safe, based on information from the International Air Transport Association. IATA spokesman William Gaudet says the association does not

expect any major problems. Now, all the industry has to do is persuade its customers to fly.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Like most big organizations, the federal government is concentrating attention on what it calls "mission-critical" systems. The things it absolutely has to do, such as pay its employees, provide pensions and employment insurance cheques, defend and police the country, and collect taxes. Those systems, says Louis

Laurens MacPherson, Ottawa's chief information officer, will be ready on time. Although there could be some problems that also means will be repaired quickly.

Yet some industries say the government is failing to meet its own deadlines. All critical systems were supposed to be fixed and tested by Dec. 31, but only 82 per cent of projects met that goal. And while the government expects to have all systems ready for more thorough testing by June 30, some departments will not be ready until October. Ottawa's latest readiness report for the end of February shows an 80 per cent success rate. Systems will not be repaired include the foreign affairs department's network for communicating with embassies and the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control.

Another important lagged is the defence department, which handles the country's military and next year in the event of Y2K failures. The department has only 85 per cent of its work done in its 680 systems—including command and control systems that protect and defend installations between headquarters and military bases. Work will not be finished until Sept. 30. That may sound late for a depart-

HOSPITALS ARE RUNNING SHORT ON TIME

In a basement lab of a large Toronto hospital, a monitor beeps at a doctor proclaiming that it is not Y2K ready. As part of a test, it is hooked up to a piece of computer equipment's heart rate. The readout is steady: 80 beats a minute. A clinical engineer then moves the time and date ahead to 23:59:50, Dec. 31, 1999. Thirty-one seconds later, the machine erroneously displays the new date, "Jan. 3, ++." Other attempts reveal the monitor is not consistent in its findings, sometimes it reads Jan. 3, 1980, but the line showing the heart-beat never wavers—it stays at 80 beats a minute. "We haven't found anything that has failed in a life-threatening way," says Dr. Michael Guernsey, executive vice-president of the University Health Network (formerly Toronto Hospital) and the person responsible for Y2K efforts.

Among essential services in Canada, the biggest ques-

tion is whether hospitals will be Y2K ready by year's end. Officials mention that none of the potential problems will be serious enough to threaten the health of patients, but many hospitals, particularly small ones, are far behind. On top of years of budget cuts, Y2K has been one more headache for hospital administrators. But "it's not a question of

money or man," says Al Aubrey, general manager of year 2000 services for IBM Canada Ltd. "It is a question of time."

A survey of Ontario hospitals last October showed the majority had not yet started to make repairs. The latest results from a January sampling of all Ontario hospitals indicated that 28 per cent still had much work to do just to identify systems to fix. A similar survey has been done in British Columbia, but the government refuses to make the results public.

All hospitals say they will be able to take care of patients in 2000, even if some machines fail. But Macdonald's interviews with hospital administrators across the country show varying degrees of readiness.

- Vancouver Hospital will not finish its Y2K work until the end of September, with more than half the tasks now completed. "We still have a lot of work to do," says Karen Gil, one of two Y2K coordinators.
- Toronto's University Health

Network started work in 1993 and has completed repairs of all major systems. All Y2K tests will be wrapped up by the end of June.

The seven hospitals at northeastern Alberta that comprise the Northern Health Region, based in Grande Prairie, are to have all fully medical device fixed or replaced by June 1. One system that would have failed without a \$150,000 software fix was an intravenous pump used by ambulances staff to provide patients with up to three IV drugs at a time.

At the 13-bed Valley Regional Hospital in Kenilworth, N.S., systems that any key to patient health will be ready, says general manager Gary Stawowich. Y2K efforts started at Valley Regional a year ago, but he acknowledges that several other provincial hospitals are further behind.

Testing of medical devices in five of the province's eight health regions is finished and more than 50 per cent have been fixed, says Jeremy Davis, the Y2K coordinator for the provincial association of health organizations. Only 442 of the 7,300 devices on the inventory needed to be repaired or replaced and none has

failed in a way that would harm a patient. "My confidence has grown," Davis says. "I am looking forward to New Year's."

• All medical devices in rooms of Merit 1000 outside Winnipeg will be repaired by June 30, says only 110 of 10,000 were a problem, says David Zavar, the director of property management services with

Officials say patients will not be at risk if some devices fail

the Brandon Regional Health Authority, which is in charge of the effort.

• In Ontario, Ontario, the Amper and Dickson Memorial Hospital is also determining what needs to be fixed. Leslie Irvine, the assistant executive director for human resources, says there is no separate technical staff. To find devices that

might need Y2K repairs, employees have simply been checking everything "that plugged into the wall," including power bars and calculators.

• Corner Brook's Western Health Centre, which runs nine institutions in western Newfoundland, says its medical devices are safe and problem-free. The corporation is largely relying on suppliers to provide fixes.

• St. Joseph's General Hospital in Elliot Lake, Ont., has a 24-hour emergency ward. The hospital is repairing or replacing medical devices that might have problems, including a \$150,000 ultrasound unit, says Michael Halcrow, the assistant executive director responsible for Y2K issues. Testing will be finished by September. The hospital is developing a plan to deal with unexpected failures, and may rent a dialyzer tank to use as an alternate water supply. "We're in pretty good shape," Halcrow says.

As the new year approaches, Canadians will be looking for the confidence expressed by Halcrow and his colleagues across the country has not been misplaced.

meet that is supposed to be ready to help everyone else that 14-Gen. Raymond Heault, deputy chief of the defence staff, says the department will be Y2K-ready, with so-called workarounds that will allow it to get the job done no matter what if systems cannot be repaired in time.

Government Y2K officials received a sneak preview of what might happen next year when the government began fiscal year 2000 on April 1. Although information was still being compiled, "so far, it's going smoothly," says Jim Skuse, the head of the department's readiness branch of the Treasury Board's year 2000 project office.

MUNICIPALITIES

Many key essential services, including water and sewage treatment, fire and police services, are provided by the more

DATES WITH DESTINY?

Jan. 1, 2000, is not the only date that can give computers indignation. Others are:

- AUG. 22, 1999:** Satellites used to provide geodetic positioning data measure time by weeks. On Aug. 22, the system will roll back to zero after hitting the maximum date range of 1,023 weeks. Some computer systems do a time check using the satellites.
- SEPT. 9, 1999:** Programmers may have used the code "0099" to indicate the end of a file. Sept. 9 may be written "03.09.99." But few have ever coded across such problems. Environment Canada programmer Susan Wild calls this an "urban legend."
- FEB. 28-29, 2000:** Next year is the first time in 400 years that the opening year of a century is a leap year. If programmers of ancient codes forgot that, these dates—and the fact that Dec. 31, 2000, will be the 366th day of the year—will cause failures.

instance, water and sewage treatment plants can be run manually. Traffic lights, Knight says, turn red if their computerized controls fail—a prescription for tie-ups, but hardly the

problem there would be if they shut down.

Knight promises the RCMP provides local policing. The Mounties have completed more than 90 per cent of their Y2K

QUEBEC

SPENDING: \$1.25 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: The province expects to be ready by June and says more than 90 per cent of the vehicles are now complete.

NEW BRUNSWICK

SPENDING: \$34 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: Y2K director Gary Anderson would not say what percentage of systems are fixed, but confirmed that computers processing social assistance payments will be Y2K ready by July 1.

NOVA SCOTIA

SPENDING: \$80 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: The province still has much work to do over the next six months, says Y2K project manager Chris Topping. Its 60 systems that are essential to public health and safety will not be repaired and tested until Aug. 30. The emergency radio system and the 911 service are ready.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

SPENDING: \$2.3 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: In Prince Edward Island, most computers, including those processing the government payroll, property taxes, social services and driver's licences, are being repaired and ready.

NEWFOUNDLAND

SPENDING: \$15 million, estimated total to date
HOW PREPARED: In Newfoundland, most systems are go. The government payroll system is expected to be fixed this month, while tax collection and social assistance systems should be ready by September.

SUSAN OH



work, with some minor reprogramming to be finished by April 30. As a precaution, the RCMP has cancelled all leaves from Dec. 27 until March 31, 2000, and other forces have similar plans, says Toronto police Chief David Boothby, says he does not expect an increase in crime. "It's better to be prepared and nothing happens," Boothby says, "than not be prepared and something happens."

As another province, the Ontario government is making sure every municipality has its own emergency plan, says Doug Harrison, deputy director of Emergency Measures Ontario. While some towns and cities—such as Harrison's—declined to answer—had been doing so casually, planning, now "every municipality is starting to work."

But there is little time to spare. The questions remain: whether every hospital, hospital and government as this country can have all systems ready for the clocks to start midnight on Jan. 1.

Web: SUSAN.OH@Toronto

TWO EXPERTS WHO SOUNDED THE ALARM

Y2K may be the first-ever computer bug capable of infecting humans. That is exactly what has happened to Peter de Jager and Joe Bolvin. Y2K has come to define who they are—though both take very different stands on its impact. "It has taken over my life," says de Jager, whose Brampton, Ont., home features a Ford Explorer in the driveway with a "Y2K" license plate. "I'm counting the days," he says, "for this to be over."

De Jager, a former systems manager for desktop-publisher Dynex, has become one of the world's most quoted experts on the Millennium Bug and was one of the first friends of its impending consequences. Y2K has become good to him, although he has had to face down criticism from a few colleagues that his advice was motivated by a desire for fame and fortune. Last year, with a heavy calendar of speaking appearances—at \$15,000 a speech—and other activities, he earned more than \$1.6 million. "I do love it," de Jager believes, though he hopes that once the new century is old news he can relax and concentrate on the issue of managing technological change.

Many in the computer industry used to consider de Jager—who was born in South Africa and raised in Canada and Ireland—something of a doomsayer. But he believes the Y2K problem is, at worst, an annoyance that there will not be major problems. Today, computer colleagues credit him as the man who eased awareness of the bug. "I compliment Peter for starting us all on this issue," says Ai Jager, the general manager of Year 2000 services for IBM Canada Ltd. and another Canadian with a worldwide Y2K reputation.

For every penny de Jager has made from Y2K, Joe Bolvin may have lost a near-equal amount. The former Y2K program director for the CBC has taken his savings and invested it in the Global Millennium Foundation, which he started last January and runs from the same high-rise apartment block where he lives. In this, Bolvin and de Jager are alike—de Jager bought a house across the street from his home to use as an office. Bolvin left CBC, he says, be-



De Jager is an early warning that the problem could not be ignored.

cause "I felt concerned that the global nature of the Y2K problem wasn't appreciated." A public relations campaign launched by his foundation in the first month "blew through \$15,000 to \$20,000." He accepts that his message of a moment of panic in Canada and around the world was marginal, said him. But, he says, "my conscience was telling me to raise the alarm."

De Jager and Bolvin have become synonymous with an issue that everyone hopes will disappear within months. Their next challenge to refreshen themselves for a post-Y2K world.

WC

PROVINCES HAVE SOME GAPS TO FILL

Provincial governments provide many basic services that Canadians rely on, from welfare payments to health-care funding. The ability to continue offering those services without Y2K interruptions is crucial, yet federal Industry Minister John Manley said he found it distressing that the topic did not even come up during the annual province conference. Some provinces are well advanced. But Ai Aubrey, general manager of Y2K services at IBM Canada Ltd., says other governments should be "into heavy contingency planning," meaning they should be preparing backup means of operating in case of computer crashes. Here is the provincial picture.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPENDING: \$70 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: Forty-nine per cent of critical systems have been fixed and have passed testing. At major work was due to be finished by the end of March, but the government payroll will not be ready until July 31. Whenever possible, the province is finding alternatives to costly repairs. For instance, instead of replacing the system that runs the health-care four provincial jobs, the clocks are being moved back to 1973—which shares the same calendar with 2000.

ALBERTA

SPENDING: \$50 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: The province says all key systems were to be fixed and tested by March 31.

SASKATCHEWAN

SPENDING: \$15.3 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: Sixty per cent of the program changes and testing were completed last year. The deadline to finish the rest is "some time in the fall," says Tim Whelan, the province's Y2K co-ordinator.

MANITOWA

SPENDING: \$70 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: The province expects to have its systems fixed and tested by the end of June.

ONTARIO

SPENDING: \$260 million, estimated total
HOW PREPARED: All priority systems have been fixed and have undergone a first level of testing. Final tests are to be finished by June 30.

What To Expect When You're Investing.

Is it true that stocks are for younger people and bonds are for older people?

- Assets should never be allocated entirely on the basis of age. Every investor is unique, just like every investment.
- For example, a 42-year-old couple with three kids entering college could consider having a large slice of a growth-oriented portfolio because they will need the money sooner rather than later. Whereas another couple in their early forties with no kids and no large expenses might want to consider stocks.
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The world of Y2K

The GartnerGroup ranks countries by the likelihood of failures in so-called mission-critical computer systems that run companies and government agencies.

- 50 per cent or more of government agencies and companies will experience at least one critical failure
- Between 33 and 50 per cent of government agencies and companies will experience at least one critical failure
- Between 15 and 30 per cent of government agencies and companies will experience at least one critical failure
- Between 10 and 15 per cent of government agencies and companies will experience at least one critical failure
- Countries for which no information is available

PANAMA CANAL: Ships will not be allowed into the canal as Oct. 31 and operators of both the Panama and San Lorenzo way operations could be disrupted by failures of traffic management systems or ships disabled in the locks by faulty engines or steering controls.

BRAZIL: Brazil is the world's eighth largest economy and, while it doesn't rank at the bottom of Gartner's scale, it is very dependent on technology and far behind. The sophisticated Brazilian phone system is expected to be a problem.

The global net fails on New Year's in Moscow's Red Square, or anywhere else in Russia for that matter. While predictions of computer-related chaos in Canada and the United States may be easily laughed aside, few experts are dismissive: out of hand the expectations of major problems in the world's largest country. As late as last summer, an official in the Russian government's nuclear power ministry was saying that any Y2K computer problems would be fixed as they came up in the year 2000. But this year, looking up very late to the extent of the problem and with the economy in tatters, Russian officials are seeking at least \$3 billion in international aid to fix their computers.

Countries that are far less prepared than Canada are the Achilles heel of the Y2K repair effort. Experts warn that computer failures in other lands will spread quickly as international trade breaks

down. In Canada, the major companies could lose export markets and find vital raw materials in short supply. Lou Marocco, the Y2K research director of U.S.-based GartnerGroup, a large consulting firm with an extensive international Y2K profile, says problems can easily cross borders. For instance, Russia's gas industry is far behind in fixing its computers and that raises concerns about nuclear Europe, which gets much of its natural gas from Russia. Nancy Skiles, the official responsible for Y2K issues at the foreign affairs department in Ottawa, describes the global

TOP RANK: The United States and Canada are the most prepared of all countries. Others in the best group include Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

EUROPE: Germany is one of the western European countries where Gartner experts problems, although it is starting to catch up. The German central bank has given financial institutions a late deadline of July 5 to finish Y2K work, admitting that preparations for the euro currency had been a greater priority. France and Italy are also behind.

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE: The combination of Y2K failures and economic problems could mean "major humanitarian consequences" for Russia and Ukraine, according to the U.S. National Intelligence Council. There could be widespread electrical blackouts and Russia and Ukraine officials cannot guarantee nuclear reactors will function. The Ukrainian power grid is fragile and the government seems unprepared for a failure.

JAPAN: Japan has started to catch up, with big companies making strides, but some banks and smaller firms are far behind, Marocco says. There will be problems, but they are not expected to be catastrophic.

CHINA: Hong Kong is doing relatively well, but Beijing is glad as it gets in China. In other regions, "they haven't been doing anything," Marocco says. The widespread use of pirated software is a problem—it is difficult to demand a Y2K-compliant version of something stolen. U.S. congressional testimony blames possible power, phone and banking failures.

OIL PRODUCERS: U.S. intelligence sees potential problems among many oil-exporting countries: Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Venezuela all rank in Gartner's high-risk groups. Problems with euro-based shipping could also hamper the movement of oil to market.

SOUTH AFRICA: The country stands out because, unlike other African countries, it has a higher dependence on technology and yet is far behind in doing its systems. Expect some serious failures, Gartner warns.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES AT RISK FOR Y2K PROBLEMS

1. United States
2. Japan
3. Britain
4. Germany
5. France
6. Italy
7. South Korea
8. Russia
9. Sweden
10. Switzerland

implications as "very serious." "It's clear that an awful lot of countries are late in recognizing this as a problem," she says, "and it's not just Third World countries."

Peace and security could also be threatened. Again, Russia looms large. Russian and U.S. officials have been meeting to discuss ways to lessen tensions on New Year's Day if Russia's defense warning systems do not work. At other world top news—such as Iraq and North Korea—international observers are concerned that Y2K failures could be used as a cover for a attack.

Generally, the richer and more industrialized the country, the more prepared it is for the Y2K problem. Surprisingly, important countries such as Japan, Germany, France and Italy are lagging. Marocco and others dismiss the view that more developing nations will escape problems because they are far less dependent on technology. Even countries with few computers have assumed big parts of their economies. That means, come next year, there will be few places to hide.

WARREN CARAVATA

Greater Montreal is the only place in the world where it is possible to build a complete aircraft within a 30-km radius. In fact, the many aerospace companies located in the area produce nearly all the necessary components, such as engines, landing gears and flight systems. Today, the Canadian aerospace industry ranks third in the world, and more than 50 per cent of its production comes from Greater Montreal. The region provides 37,000 jobs in 203 companies, and more than 70 per cent of the country's research and development activity in that sector. Bombardier Aerospace, the third largest manufacturer of civil aircraft in the world, Pratt & Whitney Canada, a world leader in small and medium turbine engines, CMC Electronics, with more than 70 per cent of the world market in flight cockpits, and Bell Helicopter Textron Canada, with more than a 50 per cent share of the world market for light and intermediate civil helicopters,

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are all world leaders in their respective fields. These key players have all established themselves in the Greater Montreal area. The Montreal aerospace industry has three main subsectors:

- Major contractors and maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO), representing 75 per cent of total jobs
- Equipment manufacturers, accounting for 7 per cent of jobs
- Special product subcontractors and manufacturers, with 18 per cent of jobs

The Montreal aerospace industry owes part of its success to its massive investment in research and development. For example, Pratt & Whitney's R and D investment is the second largest for all private Canadian companies. Bombardier Aerospace has had a new aircraft certified every year since 1992. Overall, this industry has invested more than \$300 million in R and D in Quebec, in all 4,500 engineers, more than 4,000 technicians, 11,500 operators and

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SEXTANT Avionique Canada Inc. is partner to the largest aircraft manufacturers in the world and its expertise covers all facets of flight electronics. Its avionics systems can be found in both civil and military aircraft and helicopters.

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Bell Helicopter Textron Canada make SEXTANT Avionique Canada Inc. a strategic component in the development of future partnerships, particularly in North America.

More than 75 employees (there were only 10 two years ago) work on major aircraft programs such as Bombardier's Global Express, the de Havilland Dash-8 400 and the Canadian Regional Jet 700.

The company's president, Jean-Pierre Morneau, explains SEXTANT Avionique Canada's objectives with regards to flight controls as follows: "The subsidiary wants to extend its global offer to include all types of aircraft, prepare new architectures, create new technology and develop its capacity to certify complex systems. To do this, SEXTANT Avionique Canada Inc. will have to greatly increase its number of engineering resources in parallel over the next five years."



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6,000 managers work in this fast-growing industry. A close relationship has been formed between the industry and the network of educational institutions in the Montreal area, including the four universities. A number of higher education centres collaborate with the industry, and new programs are regularly created.

The Greater Montreal region is also the Canadian capital of civil aviation, and ranks second in the world with respect to the size of the industry's workforce. It serves as the location for the head offices of many international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Air Transport Association and the Airline Telecommunications and Information Services (ATIS). The head office of the Canadian Space Agency is also located in the area. These are just some of the many reasons why the region ranks as one of the world's aerospace capitals.

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Business NOTES

BIG AND BIGGER

A surging stock price propelled the value of the Toronto Canadian Bank's market capital into the No. 1 spot in Canada, surpassing the Royal Bank of Canada for the first time. On Wednesday, TD's capitalization hit \$20.2 billion, eclipsing the Royal's \$20.0 billion. TD's shares have soared on the success of its discount bank and its general and some public shares in that business. In terms of assets for 1995, TD still ranks 10th of the big banks.

JOB PARITY

The unemployment rate held steady for the 39th consecutive month in March, locked at 7.8 per cent, even though the number of people working actually fell by about 25,000. Statistics Canada explained that the drop in employment was offset by the decrease in people looking for work. About 1.3 million Canadians are unemployed.

HARRIS ON THE BLOCK?

Shares of Bank of Montreal climbed after Grant's Chicago Business newspaper reported that BankAmerica Corp. is interested in buying Harris Bancorp Inc., a U.S. subsidiary of the Canadian bank. The Bank of Montreal bought Harris in 1984 for \$567 million. The Grant's article suggested a deal to buy Harris was worth \$4.2 billion (J&S).

INVESTIGATING CHANGE

The Quebec Securities Commission wants the Montreal Stock Exchange to hold off on a controversial plan to redesign Canada's four stock markets until the regulator decides in June whether to back the proposal. The commission plans to consult interested parties this spring and hold public hearings on the plan if required.

FALLING MORTGAGE RATES

The cost of borrowing to buy a home dipped at week's end as the Toronto Dominion Bank pushed mortgage rates down a quarter point, joining the other big banks to follow. "If you're looking for a mortgage, it's a buyer's market and the banks respond to that," said Nick Stitt, vice-president at TD's mortgage unit. A one-year mortgage falls to 6.2 per cent. TD now also unveiled a new rate on Thursday for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank of Canada that knocked a fifth of a percentage point off some long-term mortgages.

Merger no more

A proposal to create Canada's largest consulting and accounting firm has collapsed in the face of formidable external opposition and a pending constitutional amendment. Unusually 10 PMG Canada partners had been granted an injunction delaying a vote on their firm's planned merger with Arthur Andersen Canada. Nevertheless, Arthur Andersen withdrew conditions for the plan would be passed right up to a pivotal meeting on April 5, when it was learned that the KPMG counterparts were unwilling they could hold their company together until the deal became final in October.

The first group to threaten to defect from KPMG Canada after the merger went ahead was its forensic accounting unit headed by former RCMP chief Norman Inkster. Next, KPMG's international tax partners said they, too, would jump ship to create their affiliation with New York City-based KPMG International. In response, the New York office sent chief executive officer Paul Reilly to Toronto to prepare a counteroffer. When KPMG Canada CEO Spencer Lambie spoke of the deal at the April 5 meeting, he would be merger partners withdrew gracefully. "We put together a very attractive deal," said Russell Robertson, a marketing partner of Arthur Andersen Canada. "But we weren't going to get into a bidding war."

Surfing with Seagram

Investors have questioned Edgar Bronfman Jr.'s decision to move Seagram Co. Ltd. away from liquor and into entertainment. But there has been a dramatic change in that view, evidenced by Seagram's record-setting stock price last week—it soared to \$94.40, up 62 per cent since the beginning of the year. Investor interest



COREL CHIC

Marlene Copland, the wife of Michael Copland, chairman and CEO of Ottawa-based software giant Corel Corp., displayed her latest eye-popping fashion statement at Corel's annual gala. The company confirmed that her leather coat suit—which featured a 15-cent diamond on a 24-karat gold breastplate—cost an astounding \$1 million. Despite the publicity around the suit, Corel said the Coplands paid for the outfit themselves.

was pivotal when Seagram's Universal Music Group and Bertelsmann AG's BMG Entertainment announced they will form an alliance to sell music on the Internet by remaking Web pages and expanding their online selections. The companies plan to challenge online powerhouses such as Amazon.com. But analyst Melissa Hase of the Yankee Group in Boston says music shoppers are more likely to go to a general music site

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Financial investors took a sharp dip in the Internet and high-tech computer industry stocks in recent weeks while taking the TSX 300 composite index to an eight-month high and the Dow Jones to consecutive daily records. By the end of the

month index ended the week up almost four per cent.

The TSX 300 posted its impressive gains without any of the week's trading sessions—Internet nation's Bid.Com International, which is working to be placed on the premier index on April 16.

RIDING THE INTERNET WAVE

The TSX 300 composite index, surging on the strength of Internet stocks, moved almost 4 per cent in April's second week.



Bid.Com surged, hitting a high of \$32.95 from 36 cents in late October and 112.40 at the start of April. Its stock slid around on Friday, falling to 107.80.

"Anything that was made of during the slightest association with the Internet seems to be benefiting," —Nesbitt Burns

"The decline in stock prices (Friday week) just profit taking after such a strong run up." —Standard and Poor's M&S



Peter C. Newman

Horrific reminders of my days as a refugee

I keep watching those endless, agonizing television shots of Kosovo refugees and I recognize myself. It was more than half a century ago, but I, too, was a refugee, running away from another dictator. My father, mother, aunt and I had escaped from Prague when the Nazis invaded it on the 15th of March, 1939. After many adventures and close calls, we ended up hiding with other refugees on the beach in Bourras, in southwestern France. Outside the breakwater was the ship that would take us to England, but meanwhile there was a patrol of Nazi-armed machine-guns using us for target practice. We came at us again and again. No one in my family was hit, but others were killed.

Planes were slow in those days, and I vividly recall glimpsing the pilot's face as he climbed out of a dive. In his cockpit I recognized not the fabled Master Race Demagogue that Hitler soaked in his radio rambles, but an ordinary looking fellow country wearing horn-rimmed glasses and appearing about as threatening as a small-town optometrist. Even to my young mind it seemed doubly insulting to be shot at by this wretched-looking gent, obviously putting in some leisurely "cushie" time, before returning to his base and a million of relatively warm and secure.

I was, but I clearly recall two verses that there was nothing on God's earth more than being a refugee, nothing. You are homeless and dispossessed, a target for anybody to shoot at, driftwood without roots or recourse. And that even if you're religious, I suddenly knew what it meant to be a Jew. If Hitler wanted you dead, you were Jewish.

That was long ago, but what's happening in Kosovo today isn't that different. Ordinary citizens are being beaten and at times even refugees because of their ethnicity and religion.

And it's still.

Canada, of course, is a nation of refugees. Except for the obvious Muslims, we are mainly all lost people. There were the United Empire Loyalists who sought refuge here from the revolutionary demands of America when they had originally settled. Later, there was another major U.S. exodus to Canada—30,000 fleeing slaves who escaped here through the Underground Railroad—a chain of hidden safe stations along their path to freedom.

Following the postwar period when we opened our doors and allowed in a quarter of a million displaced persons (or DPs, as they were known), Canada's attitude has been generous and open, accommodating the refugees from Cold War confoundations. The most dramatic rescue was of Hungarians, following their failed 1956 revolution against the occupying Russians. When the Soviet tanks rolled into Budapest, the border to Austria was immediately opened and

thousands of Hungarians fled to Vienna. This country absorbed nearly and humanely, according to 37,389 immigrants on the spot. That exodus was followed by 11,000 Czech and Slovak who fled after Brezhnev's tanks invaded their home country in 1968, and 7,000 Ugandan Asians who fled after dictator Idi Amin took power in 1972. The biggest influx was the 68,000 Vietnamese boat people fleeing the Communists in the late 1970s.

The most bizarre arrival of refugees on our shores occurred on a foggy morning in July, 1987, when Versan Maisee, a fisherman from Charlottetown, N.S., found himself surrounded by strangers. They were 174 East Asians, mostly Sikhs, who had climbed out of their leaky boat and waded ashore. Wet and confused, their spokesman asked Maisee where they could find a taxi for Toronto.

The fisherman invited them back to his house for a hot meal and refreshments. The Sikhs obviously illegal entry triggered a crisis that included the recall of Parliament to deal with the issue.

Asked why he had shown such hospitality to strangers, Maisee quietly replied: "I can speak on behalf of the people of Charlottetown, because I know everyone who lives here. You read in your Bible, 'Do not forget to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.' That simple bit of theology helped persuade the government to grant the Sikhs permission to stay.

That's the giving attitude we must adopt in the face of the most brutal oppression visited on an innocent population since Hitler's heyday. Whether we bring the refugees here or take care of them there, let's make sure we are being humane and not just going through the motions.

Any honest observer of the Yugoslav situation must be aware that there's virtually no chance Slobodan Milosevic will accept NATO's peace terms. The Serbs are an extraordinarily tough breed. During the Second World War, 130,000 Serbs fought more than three times that number of invading Nazis to a standstill. Their brutal determination to efficiently cleanse Kosovo has little connection to the contemporary realities that concern NATO and the rest of the world community. "Don't you remember June 28, 1989?" a local Vancouver Serb asked me last week, clearly implying that if I didn't, it wasn't worth talking to. "That was the day the Turkish army of the Ottoman Empire massacred 30,000 of our soldiers in Kosovo. Today, it's still going down. To bomb and massacre Serb soldiers won't make much difference. Their places will be taken by their grandfathers and their teenage children. Gurs is that strong a culture. We shall never surrender."

Maybe. But Milosevic can't be allowed to get away with his ethnic cleansing campaign. That's too close to the history I barely escaped half a century ago. Luckily, you can't stage a Holocaust while CNN is watching.

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Optimism in Mexico

According to the people treating him, the prospects appeared to brighten for Tyrrell Durck, the 13-year-old Saskatoon boy who went to Mexico for care after doctors in Canada pronounced his cancer incurable. Mike Culbert, information officer at the Americas Biotech clinic in Tijuana—which specializes in alternative therapies—said there had been "some reduction" in the tumour in the boy's right leg following treatment there. Culbert also said that physicians at the Scripps Memorial Hospital in Chula Vista, Calif., who examined Tyrrell on April 2, found no evidence of cancer in his lungs. (Scripps Memorial Hospital, citing confidentiality considerations, would not confirm or deny that statement.) Tyrrell arrived in Tijuana last month after doctors in Saskatoon announced that the bone cancer in his leg had spread to other parts of his body, including the lungs. Their conclusion that Tyrrell's cancer was untreatable ended a long battle by provincial authorities who wanted to attack the cancer with chemotherapy and surgery, over the objections of the boy's parents and Tyrrell himself. Culbert said the boy was largely free of pain and had "a great mental attitude and a lot of energy." In Tijuana, clinic personnel treated Tyrrell with isotretinoin—a controversial drug made from apricot kernels—vitamins and other alternative remedies. Culbert said Tyrrell would probably return home to Maricopa, Sask., in the third week of April. "No one can say this is an easy case," added Culbert. "Cancer is never easy. But we have guarded optimism about Tyrrell's prognosis."



Durck, the clinic reports, shows reduction

A deadly new virus

A deadly, previously unknown virus that apparently spreads from pigs to humans has led 111 people in Malaysia and neighbouring Singapore over October. Officials from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, who were called in to help with the outbreak, said the microbe did not resemble any known virus. Malaysian health authorities at first blamed the deaths of pigs and humans on a Japanese encephalitis virus, which is spread by mosquitoes. Experts began to doubt that over this year after 70 people died despite intensive insecticide spraying in hog-farming areas. Doctors said victims experienced flu-like symptoms followed by a high fever, coma and death. With identification of the new virus, Malaysian soldiers were attempting to slaughter one million pigs.

Doubts about plastics

Under pressure from shareholders, one of the world's largest manufacturers of plastic extrusion bags has agreed to investigate alternatives to a type of plastic that contains a possible cancer-causing agent. Officials at Bostor International, Inc. of Deerfield, Ill., announced that it would develop alternatives to polyvinyl chloride over "the next decade." But a Bostor spokesman cautioned that for some products PVC "may remain the material of choice because of its long history of use and outstanding performance." Greenpeace and other environmental groups have opposed the use of PVC in medical products, toys and other consumer goods because of the presence of phthalates, a type of chemical used to soften plastics that is a suspected carcinogen.

Cancer's grim toll

Earlier detection and improved treatments are reducing death rates and the incidence of some types of cancer, but lung, breast and prostate cancer continue to take a heavy toll, new statistics show. The mortality rate from lung cancer is still devastating, said Dr. Robert Whyte, medical affairs director of the Canadian Cancer Society, releasing projected 1999 cancer figures. Every day this year, about 48 Canadians will die of lung cancer, producing an annual total of 10,600 men and 6,800 women. Such deaths are tragic, said Whyte, because most lung cancer cases are caused by smoking and could be prevented. While breast cancer rates continue to rise, earlier detection has reduced the proportion of patients who die, by 30 per cent since 1986. The society warned that, with the increasing size and age of its population, Canada will have a 70-per-cent increase in new cancer cases by 2010.

Doling out the antibiotics

A Newfoundland study has found that doctors with large numbers of patients who are paid on a fee-for-service basis prescribe more antibiotics than physicians who earn a fixed salary. The study by researchers at Memorial University in St. John's, which looked at prescriptions issued by 470 Newfoundland general practitioners over a one-year period, found that high-volume fee-for-service physicians were 47 times more likely to be high prescribers than salaried doctors, who work mainly in the province's thinly populated rural

areas. The study, published in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, noted that rates of antibiotic use far exceed infection rates. It suggested that some high-prescribing doctors are responding to pressures from patients. Antibiotic prescriptions, it said, "may be viewed by fee-for-service physicians as necessary to cope with high daily patient numbers and to retain patients in their practices." It also noted that the overuse of antibiotics had led to the emergence of dangerous strains of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

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The Clinton effect

Straying husbands are now paying a high price

BY ANDREW CLARK

The made-for-TV movie *The Girl Next Door* starts out as many a middle-aged man's fantasy: in a moment of sudden passion, 65-year-old small-town doctor Arthur Bradley (Henry Cavill), lusts toward sex with his next-door neighbor's lovely, 18-year-old daughter. For Fiona Waters (Polly Shannon), his reality sets in as an aphrodisiac. But his desire proves his undoing: Fiona is found naked and Arthur is pegged as a suspect. He then embarks on a desperate bid to clear his name. Jude has an end-of-prosecution expiration—and his marriage. After all, his wife, Mary Bradley (Alberia Winters), has just given birth to their first child.

With that hard headline, *The Girl Next Door*, which CTV will broadcast on April 10, is the most flagrant example of the intergenerational adultery taking over prime time. Two new series—*The City* and Canadian Director Ken Finkleman's latest offering, *Freaky Night*—also feature wandering husbands and each younger lovers. Granted, the love triangle, whatever the relative ages of the participants, is nothing new to Greek mythology. Jude was always straying down all Mount Olympus for some earthly pleasure; otherwise Hera would be angry. And extramarital shenanigans are a staple on TV: for daytime soaps could hardly exist without them. In the 1980s, Dallas arch villain J. R. Ewing used power and money to score like young companions, then casually discarded them. But now something new is happening. The men are no longer cowards, and they are suffering for their indiscretions. Often, that punishment is being administered by their wives—and, indeed, renowned women who don't need to get up with the philandering. They leave, take the kids, sue for money. "It's not that any wife will be angry and not love me," says 40-year-old Cavill, interpreting his character's fate. "She will leave."

So what's prompting TV's new infatuation with infidelity? Call it the Clinton effect. For the obvious models for the philandering and his thrice-upon-a-time wife are none other than Bill and Hillary Clinton (even if she didn't leave). The circumstantial details of the President's affair with White House intern Monica Lewinsky, laid out boldly in special prosecutor Ken Starr's report, pushed the limits of what networks could broadcast, says Bill Mason, vice president of dramatic programming for CTV. "If Peter Jennings can talk about a second-stated blue dress, why can't prime-time drama go into the same categories?" he asks. "That kind of detail made the extramarital case their standard."

But they haven't rained up on the cheaters. On CTV's new one-hour weekly drama *The City*, there are two wandering males. Jack Berg (John Ralston), is married to a hardworking Toronto city councilor, Katherine Strachan (Zoe Lister-Jones). Berg's habitual adultery pushes her marriage to its breaking point and jeopardizes his wife's political career. Strachan reacts to the news that her husband has conducted a string of affairs by having him get out all the sinners of his lovers. It's a punishment born of pragmatism. She believes the lie will



The City's Devito (left), Ralston and Shannon and Cavill (right) never get over

shield her from potential political embarrassment. Meanwhile, middle-aged priest Shane Devito (John Devito) shares his vows of chastity and is charged with lock with a teenage prostitute. (He also, in his days before joining the clergy, had an affair with Strachan.) In Devito's case, punishment comes in the form of severe self-censorship and sexual frustration. On CBC-TV's *Freaky Night*, George Haddock, Finkleman's alter ego, courts a similar fate. Haddock is a long-suffered, rampant carouser who tries to prep up his sagging virility by bedding what he has accepted wife refers to as a "younger version of me." As a result, both lovers' marriages are destroyed and Haddock, in particular, is left bewildered and alone.

Such TV philandering might make sense if it were inspired by reality, if grey-haired husbands were in fact straying more in droves and bedding every Latina they could chance. Evidence suggests otherwise. "American Sexual Behavior," a 1998 report by the University of Chicago, found that only 16.5 per cent of married people admit to cheating. In Canada, the figures are similar: The 1998 *Meleux*/CBC poll found that 22 per cent of Canadians have had an affair. That said, revealing more than women (46 per cent versus 38 per cent) and adultery has become a prime candidate for sex outside marriage. "It allows

the older man to still feel attractive and virile," says Toronto-based marriage counselor Cindy Whalen. "They can deny the aging process."

While the intergenerational liaison may be a staple in the forays-thing fantasy, it is not a future in the minds of teenage girls, to whom the term "older man" conjures up images of, say, a 27-year-old. In TV land, however, would-be old and needing lustiness are apparently a turn-on. To Waters, a try-with-an-older-man is no source of pride. "She almost wants the affair to come out," says Shannon, the 25-year-old actor who plays the young seductress. Shannon adds that it required a leap of imagination to portray infatuation with an older man. "I would never have looked at my father's friends," she notes.

Like the flawed and complex Clinton exposed in the Starr Report, TV's new philanderers are troubled and wracked with self-doubt. Unlike Dallas's remorseless J. R., Cavill's Arthur doesn't want to cheat on his wife—the poor man just can't help himself. He is in crisis, unhappy as a doctor and not sure if he will be a good father to his baby. Arthur provides an escape from his shortcomings. "He decides to go with his primal longings," says Cavill, "and then begins to realize the husband's loss he's opened up."

With the new breed of adulterers comes a new TV wife—inspired in

part by the First Lady. The women share reminding careers and, unlike their spouses, display superhuman self-control. In *Freaky Night*, Haddock's spouse is an intellectual who regards her husband's cheating the same way she would the murder of her own child. In *The City*, Strachan is a hardheaded show who orders her husband around the way a cabinet of directors a husband. The outspoken implication: success, brains and maturity matter female sexuality. Instead of loving notes, the wives are authoritative morning figures.

And they are a more willing than many of their real-life counterparts to put up with bad behavior. Thirty years ago, TV husbands did not have divorce as an option. Discussing the new wife's marriage on screen and off—well sure. "Because things are not as male-dominated or created, there is an ease of equal balance," says Bianca Rindler, a Vancouver-based marriage and family therapist who specializes in sex and intimacy. "It is not just men doing as they choose without consequences. Part of the drama is that the cost is so great. Men are very concerned with what kind of access they will have to their children."

Then take an infidelity—the husband punished, the wife rewarded—my own current popularity to what TV executives perceive as women's audience. *The Girl Next Door's* Sunday night, time slot attracts mainly female viewers. In that regard, Lewinsky resembles another populist art form—the novel. When novels first appeared in the late 1800s, they were regarded as a female pastime. "Novels were considered trashy and a waste of time," says Isabel Grady, an English professor at the University of Alberta. "You can't find anything that people say about TV today that wasn't said about the novel in its early days."

Novels took it then began by inserting didactic moral lessons into their work. A favorite phrase was the "fallen woman." A young lady, in a moment of weakness, surrendered her virginity before marriage—and was ruined. In the post-Clinton world, the story is far-fetched, with genders applied and ages altered. By society's rules, an older man should stay his distance from young girls, but on TV he reveals it. His punishment can vary, but in any event he is publicly humiliated (in the Clinton vein). His bid to believe his scandalized by leaves him a broken and disgraced man.

It is in those pastures that gives the drama its punch. When viewers see virtue rewarded and sin punished they extrapolate the consequences to their own lives. The result? A more cautious husband and better about my own life, wives enjoy seeing a wrongdoer reap the fruit of his sinfulness. All at which gratifies towards one of television's favorite themes, that only women, who are truly happy. On the small screen, as in the early novels, all scores must be settled.

Of course, that raises the question: what is punishment? To some extent, at least, Clinton got away with it, bedding the most powerful man in the world, but he was deeply humiliated and history won't be kind. Many of TV's flawed philanderers meet a similar fate. They may eventually save their marriage, they may even escape the law, but none can escape themselves.

They know they have related a trust and loyalty. The themes are so carefully "I do think that the Clinton Lewinsky thing is, in a sense, the same controversy," says screenwriter Alex Boon, who began the script for *The Girl Next Door* before the scandal broke. "The previous screenings showed a split in opinion, some people felt Arthur got off easy and some people thought he'd suffer for the rest of his life." And TV viewers will likely be suffering through such plots for at least a season to come. □



Media

Sunrise in the East

Three days after putting the current issue of the *Shambhala Sun* to bed, editor-in-chief Melissa McLeod still looked groggy slumped behind his desk, three floors up in a run-down building off the highway. With a staff of just nine full-time employees, the glossy bi-monthly Buddhist-oriented magazine is always a scramble to put out, but the June edition was worse than most. All the editorial copy was ready to go to the printers when McLeod learned in early February that a long-sought interview with actor Richard Gere, America's best-known adherent to Tibetan Buddhism, had finally come through. The editor flew to New York City and spent 60 minutes with Gere. Then, McLeod returned to Halifax, repaid the same airport and cab at around the interview with the actor—who also contributed an essay and his own photographs of Tibet. "It took two years of abuse at the hands of the Hollywood system to get this," McLeod exclaims. "Gere is smart, articulate, a serious spiritual practitioner. Our hope is that people will pick up the magazine because there is a movie star on the cover and get a very good introduction to Buddhism out of it."

At the *Shambhala Sun*, time is meant to enlighten as well as sell. In addition to Gere, all 14 cover subjects have included novelist Alice Walker, poets Maya Angelou and Allen Ginsberg, singers Leonard Cohen and Patti Smith, as well as Adam Souch of the Beatles. Beyond the magazine leads interviews with such celebrities—who would normally attract a publication of this size and obscurity—because they support the *Sun's* Buddhist-oriented and pro-Tibet message. But, McLeod is quick to add, the *Sun's* growing reputation for spiritual enlightenment and controversy is also a help. The magazine may sell just 35,000 copies per issue. But 35,000 of those go to readers in the United States, most of whom pick it up in the newsstand, making it the best-selling Canadian magazine north of the border. And in January, the Minneapolis-based alternative monthly *The Reader* gave the *Sun's* 1998 award for general excellence among magazines with circulation under 50,000. "Whether spirituality and society interest," she declared, "you'll find enlightened coverage from the *Shambhala Sun*."

That coverage appears every two months in a hip, intriguing blend of compelling art, strong writing and provocative opinions—

often by prominent authors. The March issue, dedicated to travel, included an article on Tibetan Volcano by Governor General's Award nominee Wade Davis and a piece by American Buddhist scholar Robert Thurman, father of actress Uma Thurman, on Tibet's Mount Kailash. They seem odd that a magazine with such elevated concerns and so distant a readership thrives operating out



Halifax's Buddhist magazine uses fame to enlighten as well as sell

of third-store offices on Canada's East Coast, but to staffers it makes perfect sense. Halifax, after all, is where the company's founder, Chogyon Trunga Rinpoche, wanted them to live.

The *Sun's* mission is to reflect the vision of Trunga, who, soon after his birth in eastern Tibet in 1940, was reportedly discovered by monks to be the reincarnation of a Buddhist abbot. After the Chinese invaded Tibet in 1959, Trunga fled, eventually landing in Boulder, Colo. Followers tracked him from around the world to seek up his teachings on Tibetan Buddhism—with as goal of attaining enlightenment through meditation—and the secular program he developed called Shambhala training, which he hoped would bring meditation to a wider audience. (Shambhala is a Central

Asian mythological location that Trunga used as a metaphor to illustrate his belief that society—as well as individuals—can reflect enlightened spiritual values.) The Tibetan guru saw Nova Scotia for the first time on a car trip in 1987. Nine years later, he decided to relocate there—a decision Trunga left his disciples to explain. "It's clear he wanted to find a place where Buddhism could have a real home," says Moh Harkin, a director of the Halifax Shambhala Centre and one of Trunga's 315 adherents now living in Nova Scotia. "He liked the elemental quality to life here and the fact that the people were basically good and human and decent and were not caught up in the speed and aggression of modern society."

The spiritual-seeking newcomers—who since the death of Trunga in 1987 and a successor two years later, now take their lead from their original teacher's son, Sogyon Mipham Rinpoche—have certainly enlightened Halifax. Members own organic groceries, bookstores and a drug store. Many are accomplished artists and musicians at the local cultural scene—like jazz drummer Jerry Granelli, classical composer Peter Halpin and *The Howl* trio 22 Minutes star Carly Jones. Together they run their own schools and a temple.

Editor McLeod, in the other hand, is a former national CBC TV correspondent. That background came in handy seven years ago when the Montreal native and a few other Halifax Buddhists decided to transform the Shambhala community's internal newsletter into a magazine. But could speak interested readers now Buddhists. It was a struggle at first: the publication's revenues could support only one employee. So McLeod held on to his producer's job at CBC Newsweek and worked for free. And one of the staffers who later joined had say journalists experience.

From the looks of the finished product, though, they were natural. Today, the non-profit publication has an annual budget of \$600,000 and generates enough cash flow to provide livable salaries for its staff. "What we are trying to do is begin from a Buddhist or contemplative point of view and reflect upon the issues of the day," says McLeod. "There is a Buddhist magazine, but not a magazine about Buddhism." The *Sun's* readers are discovering something the followers of Trunga already realize. Halifax may be no one's idea of a spiritual Tibetan paradise, but the search for spiritual enlightenment is thriving in this city, out of the way city.

JOHN DEMOST

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Books

The forgotten war

An author revives Canada's Korean experience

DEADLOCK IN KOREA
By Ted Harris
(Microwaves, 307 pages, \$32.95)

The Korean War has all but disappeared from public memory, lost in the lingering shadows of the Second World War and Canada's rise as a penicilline nation. That was far from the case when Al Hall, a private with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, marched up the parapets of a U.S. troop ship in Seattle carrying a rifle and a full pack of gear. It was raining that Saturday morning, Nov. 25, 1950, but Hall, and the nearly 1,000 other Canadians who sailed with him, had their spirits lifted by a military band playing *It's a Long Way to Tipperary*. Hall was feeling almost giddy then—his brother, after all, had made it safely through the previous war on board a Royal Canadian Navy corvette in the North Atlantic. But almost as soon as he arrived that the many of the 38,000 Canadians who served in Korea, began to wonder: "What is the world we I doing here?"

In *Deadlock in Korea*, Unbridge, Ont., author and broadcaster Ted Harris tries to answer that question in a wide-ranging examination of the war that raged from 1950 to 1953 and claimed 500 Canadian lives. Harris traces down dozens of veterans of the Allied forces that fought the communist North Vietnamese and Chinese armies to a bloody stalemate along the 38th parallel—the border that still separates North and South Korea. Harris skillfully weaves their stories into a gripping narrative that transports the reader to the front lines. "There was so much confusion," recalls Pte. Don Hibbs from Galt, Ont., "so much firing and smell of weapons. The dirt and the fear. You're sweating. Your mouth is dry. You're terrified."

The death and mayhem in the trenches underscores a troubling question that runs through Harris's book: why was Ottawa so reluctant to recognize the contribution of Canadians who served in Korea? The returning soldiers had to lobby to receive full veterans' benefits, and at first the government would not even permit them to wear the medals they received from Americans and

South Korean authorities. Part of the answer lies in the nature of the fighting—the first of the modern conflicts in which countries never officially declare war. Instead, Korea was conducted as a UN "police action," with Canada joining the United States and other western countries in one of the Cold War's hottest episodes.

Whatever its cause, the neglect started as soon as the war ended. "By the time most Korean war veterans came home, nobody

Chinese POW, 1951: fighting to a bloody stalemate

noticed and nobody cared," writes Harris. In many cases, veterans even had to lobby to have plaques acknowledging their war placed on the hundreds of world war cemeteries that dot the country. In contrast, South Korea has honored the Allied troops from the beginning. Since 1951, Korean schoolchildren have continuously tended a graveyard cradling the bones of 328 Canadian soldiers.

Finally, on July 27, 1997, Canada's Korean war veterans received a measure of satisfaction when a permanent monument of their own—a wall bearing the names of the Canadians dead—was unveiled in Brampton, Ont. Harris's book, too, stands as a fitting memorial to an almost forgotten war.

TOM FENNEL

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BOOKS A heroine unearthed

HONOUR DUE: THE STORY OF DR. LEONORA HOWARD KING
By Margaret Ngogadi-Toraski
(CMA, 286 pages, \$24.95)

In 1877, Leonora Howard, a shy first girl from rural Ontario, began a remarkable journey. Armed with a medical degree from the University of Michigan—a Canadian medical school would admit a woman—the 26-year-old set sail for China. The first Canadian doctor to practise in the Middle Kingdom, Howard persevered through the adversity of the Boxer Rebellion and the overthrow of the last emperor, until her death in 1925. She treated peasant and noble alike, and in 1896 became the first Western woman to receive the Chinese Order of the Double Dragon and the title of Mandarina. In her time, Howard was famous throughout China. But until now, she has been almost unknown in Canada.

In *Honour Due*, Margaret Ngogadi-Toraski unearths the extraordinary story of Howard, who she first encountered in a turn-of-the-century *Rico's Who* of Canadian women. The author details how Howard, strapped for cash in 1875, applied to join the Western Foreign Missionary Society. In exchange for a scholarship, she promised to work for the organization overseas after graduation. Sent to China, Howard filled a desperate need—custom dictated that only a female physician could treat women.

Initially, the Chinese were suspicious of Howard and her Methodist religion. Yet things changed in 1879, when she was called upon to treat Lady Li, the wife of a local official. Li survived her uncorroborated illness, and in gratitude, arranged for Howard to operate a dispensary. Under his patronage, Howard continued to work, even after her marriage to fellow missionary Alexander King in 1884, and her subsequent withdrawal from the missionary society. In 1908, she opened China's first medical school for women.

Greta Dr. Nieman Bethune's prominent place in Canada's historical consciousness, it is remarkable that Howard is forgotten in her native land—and that the Canadian Medical Association had to take on the task of publishing her biography. A century later, however, Ngogadi-Toraski's painstaking re-creation of Howard's life finally fulfills the size in its title.

SUSAN McCLELLAND

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Allan Fotheringham

Forget candy and booze—send her a book, instead

Several years back, Lawrence Martin had an idea. He is an elongated scribbler from Hamilton, for nearly a fine critic-reporter for *The Globe and Mail* in Washington and then Moscow, and now a national columnist for the *Southern* chain.

He suggested a Book Day. Instead of sending a friend a box of chocolates or a bottle of Scotch, send a friend a book. The idea has now evolved into Canada Book Day, April 23, organized by The Writers' Trust of Canada, and bookstores from St. John's to Vancouver are all drawing crowds from the poe to the magazine—such as knowing all the US that day.

Here would be my suggestions: Ron Chernow's *Titus: The Life of John D. Rockefeller* (Random House) a fascinating dissection of the first tycoon, who left his inheritance to his children; his ruthless capitalism being turned into mass-ave philanthropy.

All the hype for Tom Wolfe's *A Man in Full* (Bantam) can be forgiven. As his first deal with *The Southern* of the West, he again looks it in the *Optical* and *Masters* of the literary world, proving that a journalist who works hard with his life can produce novels like no one else. Since *Dickens* is dead.

If you want to get a taste of the British man, former Washington Post star David Dunder, born in Vancouver, wrote a mass-appeal explanation—246 pages—*The Magistrate* (Random House) in 1976. You can spend weeks rifting through Peter C. Newman's fascinating *Travis: How the New Canadian Establishment Stood Firm* (Viking), reading it backwards or forwards, more dirt and gossip than can fuel any dinner party.

Finally, Wolfe's *Star Wars: A New Hope* (Random House Canada), in which she combines her *Waking* attraction to her own, *Star Wars* on the best-seller list as long as it is deserved. Martin knows a "staple" cover and inadequate presentation by the publisher. Red McQueen's *The Nation: The Rise and Fall of Canada's Royal Family* (Stoddart) is a brilliant and sad tale of how the four spoiled brothers piddled away the legacy left to them.

The Norton Anthology of English Literature, Fourth Edition



Overlook, for anyone who has the slightest interest in the English language.

The Lifestyle: A Look at the Extra Bits of Slangers (Random House Canada) by Terry Good, has only one surprising fact—not enough down-and-grungy real sex. Probably, one variances, because he didn't want to offend his wife.

For anyone who still hates Brita Maloney, your mind might be changed by William Kaplan's meticulous *Presumed Guilty: Brian Maloney, the Arctic Affair, and the Government of Canada* (McClelland & Stewart).

Canada's most prolific lefty, Walter Stewart, builds his most impressive case with *Dismissing the State: Dismissing to Dismiss* (Stoddart).

Anyone who loves books of course loves bookstores. The real task is to find a first edition of Mark Twain's *Journals* (Random House), with "two hundred and thirty-four illustrations" (Chattin & Wanda, Picochilly 1981).

Anyone who wants to write their memoirs (like there, *Paul*) might well read Scott Young's *A Writer's Life* (Doubleday).

Anyone who wants to become a newspaper hack has by now, one hopes, tracked down the four paperback volumes of *The Collected Essays, Journalism and Letters of George Orwell* (Penguin Books).

You talk of the nonsense in *Kanawo*? The most searing tale of the sickness of war is *The Red Badge of Courage*, a mere 160 pages (Washington Square Press), by Stephen Crane, who never saw a battle at home, wrote this epic description of the American Civil War two decades after it ended and died of, well, bad living at age 28.

Stephen Crane and Nick *And the Man* would have been buddies. *Nick & Michael* (Viking) is a collection of lectures to the ineluctable Montreal broadcaster and columnist, who looked himself to death, from doctors of his friends, including Maloney and one Conrad Black.

The famous showbiz autobiography ever written? Some good and bookstores are now somewhere David Niven's *The Moon & a Half* (Dell Publishing) where he recounts, among other things, having to dig his things into a trenchy soldier after a freezing trip down a Swiss ski slope when his zipper didn't work.

Since we're dipping, as to speak, into nostalgia, all book lovers are eventually explorers and so should be able to dig out, somewhere, the two paperback volumes of Malcolm Muggeridge's *The Green Book: Chronicle of Rusted Times* (Stoddart/Collins).

And, finally, still the finest stylist writing in Canadian journalism, Dalton Camp's *Greatness, Power & Ambition* (McClelland & Stewart) makes us wish that he would get around to rounding out his life with his signature new life. Liberty and the pursuit of happiness.



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